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VOL. 46 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908. No 31.

PREMIER TRIED USUAL BLUFF

WHICH SHOCKED THE MEMBER FOR ISLANDS

Bill for Exemption of Railways from Taxation Was Under Discussion.

The Immigration Bill passed its third reading yesterday, and now only awaits the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to become law. As soon as the bill passed the leader of the opposition made inquiries as to whether immediate assent to the bill was to be sought.

The premier's reply was that His Honor would be informed and asked to give early assent to the bill.

The greater part of the sitting was taken up with a discussion of the bill to allow the government to step in and allow railways pre-emption from taxation for ten years.

Stuart Henderson wished to amend the bill so that this aid could be given only to companies which employed white labor during construction. This was pressed by the opposition, but the government members turned their faces hard against it. The premier in a most ingenious way suggested that such a section would mean disallowance of the bill at Ottawa.

He was challenged by the leader of the opposition on that point, and from the history of former legislation was able to show that there was no danger to be expected from that source, as the legislation was purely of a local character, affecting monies of the province, and had no relation to immigration or trade.

The premier in his usual bombastic style challenged the leader of the opposition to communicate with the minister of justice on the subject.

This was too great a breach of the constitution for A. E. McPhillips to endure, and he called the premier down by giving the information that this was entirely unconstitutional.

The premier then acknowledged in effect that he was only playing his old game of bluff.

The government offer an amendment to take the place of that of the opposition, to the effect that the government shall be the judges of whether white labor is to be obtainable or not, thus adding to the whip hand which the ministry will have in administering an objectionable measure.

Press Gallery, Feb. 5th.

The House met at 2 o'clock.

Petitions.

Fred Davey presented a petition from Mrs. A. G. Miller and other ladies of Victoria, asking that the adult franchise be extended to women.

Questions Answered.

H. C. Brewester asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Has there been any water record granted to any person, persons or company for water from the Somas river?
2. If so, when and for what quantity?
3. To whom have such records been granted and for what purpose?
4. Are there any applications now pending?
5. If so, by whom were such applications made, when, and for what quantity and what purpose?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

1. Yes.
2. April, 1892. 14,000 inches.
3. The British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company. For the purpose of manufacturing paper and for driving machinery.
4. No.
5. Answered by reply to question 4.

Mr. Brewster asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Have any water records been granted to any person, persons or company for water from Stamp river, Alberni district?
2. If so, to whom and for what quantity?
3. Have any applications for water from Stamp river been made?
4. If so, by whom and for what quantity?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. No.
2. Answered by reply to question 1.
3. Yes.
4. Arthur Rochester, 2,000 inches.

Railway Bill.

Mr. Behnsen moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Hudson Bay Pacific Railway Company, and in doing so explained at some length the advantages of the proposed railway in point of distance, and as a factor in the development of a very promising country. He pointed out that the proposed road was part of a system which would connect Hudson Bay, as a prospective shipping point with the British Columbia coast at or near Port Simpson, and which would afford a much more convenient route of communication between the Orient and the countries of Europe.

The motion passed.

Ladysmith Lumber Road.

On motion of R. Grant, a bill to authorize the Ladysmith Lumber Company to construct and operate a railway for logging and lumbering purposes, was read a second time.

Chilliwack Incorporation.

Mr. Munro moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the city of Chilliwack, and briefly explained its provisions to the House. The motion passed.

Immigration Bill.

The attorney-general moved the third reading of the immigration bill.

J. A. Macdonald moved that said bill be referred back to a committee of the whole House to add the following to the enacting clause of said bill, viz: "So far as this legislative assembly has power to enact same."

The attorney-general said the House could only legislate as far as its jurisdiction allowed. He, therefore, could not see that anything was to be gained by the amendment. As to whether the bill was constitutional or not that was for the courts to decide.

Stuart Henderson said the utility of such a stipulation in parliamentary legislation was recognized in Ontario, and commonly adopted in measures passed by that House, as to which there was any question of jurisdiction.

The amendment was lost on a straight party vote. The three Socialists voted against it.

The motion for the third reading of the bill was put and carried unanimously on a show of hands.

(Continued on Page 10.)

C. P. R. PLANS FOR GRAND FORKS

Sum of $150,000 Will Be Expended on Terminal Round Houses

(Special Correspondence).

Grand Forks, B. C., Feb. 3.—A report has to-day reached here from the east to the effect that the C. P. R. has just appropriated the sum $150,000 to be expended in terminal round houses and other divisional point requisites at Grand Forks.

It is stated that the sum of $70,000 will be laid out in erecting a fifteen-stall round house and extensive coal chutes, the sum of $40,000 will be required for an elaborate passenger depot which will contain all the requisite terminal offices, and a further sum of $40,000 will go towards making an extensive railway yard. Already local contractors are getting ready to figure on portions of the work.

Following this report comes the statement that the C. P. R., which owns about 160 acres of land which is unsurveyed and lies directly east of the present depot in the west end of the city, is about to subdivide this land and lay it out in one acre lots and place them on the market early this spring. These acre lots would all be in the corporate limits of Grand Forks, and would be ideal building sites for residental purposes.

The selecting of Grand Forks as a passenger and freight divisional point, and in consequence the expenditure of large sums of money cannot fail to enliven things generally this spring. It is also learned that the C. P. R. has made far greater headway in the practical use of electricity in running its trains than the public have any idea, and it is hinted that before many weeks it is quite probable that the C. P. R. train service running west of Nelson will be operated solely by electricity.

OPERA BOUFFE LAWSUIT IN PARIS

Count Boni Admits Having Spat in Prince Helie's Face.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Sagan-Castellane case came up in court yesterday, having been adjourned from January 4th. Count Boni and Count Jean de Castellane, his brother, are charged with assault by Prince Helie de Sagan. This charge is a result of the first encounter between the Count and the Prince on the streets of Paris early in January.

Answering a question put by the court, Count Boni declared that he could explain clearly his animosity toward Prince Helie by certain documents, but that the intimate character of these papers prevented their being made public.

At this statement Prince Halie interrupted the proceedings by crying in a loud voice, "Those documents are forgeries." Count Boni admitted that he had spat in Prince Hele's face at the time of the encounter. He explained that he had not sent seconds to his cousin to arrange a duel, as he knew that the Prnce could not find anybody who would be willing to represent him on the field of honor.

Counsel for the Count declared that if his client had accepted the judgment of divorce from Madame Gould, it was because he recognized that he had wronged the wife whom he still respected. In spite of the fact that they were separated by law, Count Boni had not been able to restrain his indignation and anger when he heard that the Prince de Sagan was going to become the husband of the mother of his children, and was convinced that Prince Helle could not even be a godfather to them. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, Count Jean de Castellane was discharged.

Judgment in the case of Count Boni will be handed down later.

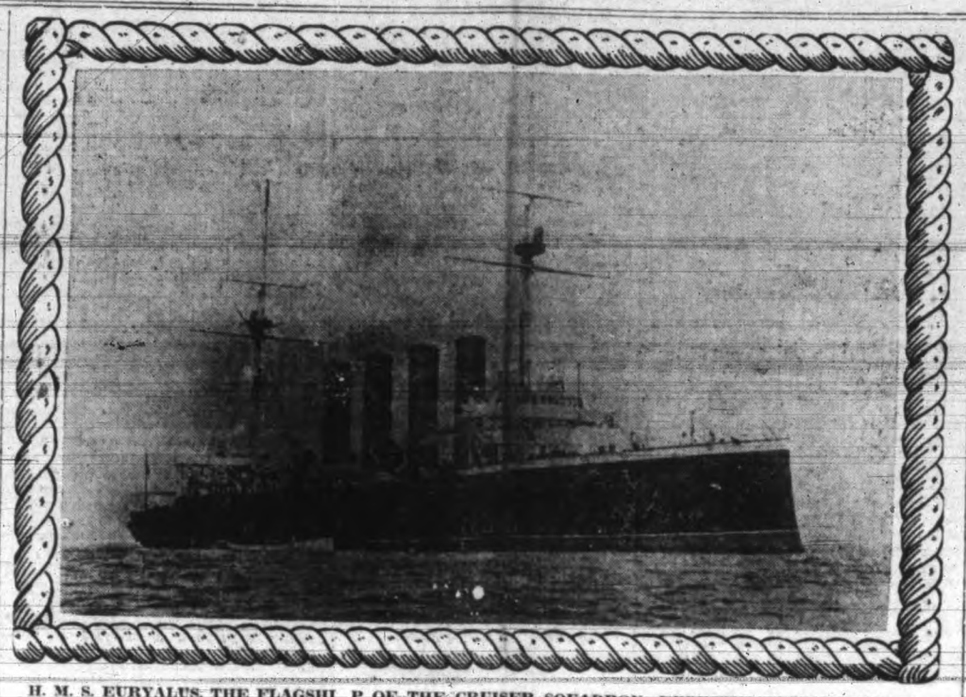
LIQUOR MEN INCENSED.

Effort May Be Made to Unseat Toronto Officials.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—An effort to unseat Mayor Oliver and several councillors and aldermen may be the step taken by the liquor interests to invalidate the license reduction by-law passed by the city council a few days ago.

WIRELESS FOR C. P. R. VESSELS.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—It was announced yesterday that every vessel in the service of the C. P. R. on the Atlantic will be equipped with Marconi apparatus.



H. M. S. EURYALUS, THE FLAGSHI P OF THE CRUISER SQUADRON EXPECTED HERE IN MAY.

Cruiser Fleet Which Is Coming to Esquimalt

Vessels That Will Compose the Squadron Expected at This Port in May—The Vessels Are all of Good Fighting Types.

Throughout the city there is general satisfaction expressed with the announcement made by the Times last evening that the Fourth cruiser squadron is to visit Esquimalt this summer. Among those in a position to judge of these matters there is a difference of opinion as to whether the intention of the Admiralty is to station the squadron here or whether it will only be a visit which will be paid by the warships.

The Broad Arrow, the naval and military authority, confirms the news that the vessels are coming to Esquimalt and the impression is growing that the intention of the Admiralty is to re-establish Esquimalt as the headquarters of a fleet.

The Euryalus is the flagship of the fleet which is coming, under the command of Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield. She is a first class armored cruiser of what is known as the Cressy type. The type vessel the Cressy was built in 1899 and is one of the fleet which is coming. In 1900 the Hague of the same type was built and in 1901 the Euryalis was constructed. These three are all in the fleet which is coming. In addition to these there are also at present in the British navy three others of the Cressy type, the Abonkia, built in 1900; the Bacchanti, constructed in 1901, and the Sutley, which was completed in the same year as the Cressy.

These cruisers are of 12,000 tons displacement and are protected by a 6-inch belt of Harveyed steel. They were built to attain a speed of 21 knots but have exceeded that estimate to a considerable extent. Under full power a speed of 22.06 knots was attained. These vessels, though described as cruisers are far more formidable than many of the older battleships and might even be an awkward antagonist for the Majestic. The Euryalus has four funnels, and is difficult to distinguish from the big four-funnelled cruisers of the Niobe and Ariadne classes, which are like her outwardly, but which do not carry armor on their sides, and are without the big guns she carries fore and aft. She is armed with two 9.2-inch guns, virtually quick-firers, since they can discharge two shots a minute with well-trained crews, each shot weighing 380 pounds; twelve 6-inch quick-firers of the latest type; as many 12-pounders, and thirteen small guns. She has two torpedo tubes, both under water. All her heavy guns are protected by 6-inch nickel-steel armor; her 6-inch guns are behind 5-inch Krupp steel; on the side-amidships she has 6 inches of Krupp steel and stretching forward from this to the ram is 2 inches of nickel steel. She has capacity for 1,600 tons of coal, and a crew of 700.

The six County class cruisers which are coming, are built along the lines of H. M. S. Monmouth, which came to Esquimalt last summer to convey Prince Fushimi to Japan. They are of 9,800 tons displacement, and have a speed of 23 knots. The lines of the County class are extraordinarily fine. The bow gun is mounted very far forward.

The vessels of the County class are 450 feet in length with a beam of 67 feet. They carry an armament of twelve 6-inch and two 7.5-inch quick-firing guns, ten of which are mounted in casements and four in pairs in turrets fore and aft.

The Brilliant and Indefatigable are of a smaller class than either of the preceeding ones. They are in fact slightly smaller than the Flora, which was formerly posted on this station. The Brilliant and Indefatigable are second class cruisers of 3,600 tons. These were built under the great Naval Defence Act of 1889. They are 300 feet in length with 43 foot beam. The armament consists of two 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4.7-inch, eight six-pounders and one three-pounder. She has a speed of 19.7 knots and carries 273 men.

It is known that this summer the American fleet in the North Pacific waters will visit Esquimalt. Last year when the United States admiral was here he intimated that he would return and spend perhaps a week or more in Esquimalt. His intention was to have probably six of the American cruisers with him on that occasion.

With a British fleet of 11 vessels and a complement of about 8,000 men and an American fleet of six cruisers, Esquimalt will present a very pretty picture.

LOST HIS LIFE IN WINNING BET

Tacoma Man Met Terrible Death Trying to Stop Train.

Seattle, Feb. 5.—To win a bet made in drunken jest, John Johnson, a laborer, 35 years old, lost his life under the wheels of a fast Seattle-Tacoma interurban train at Kent.

Johnson wanted to come to Seattle. He knew the train would not stop at that station, and was so told by his friend. "You can't stop it," said Johnson's partner. "I'll bet I can," replied Johnson, and he ran to the track and stood in the middle of it and waited a second. His partner thought he was fooling, and made no attempt to pull him away. The train came thundering on. The motorman saw Johnson and blew the air whistle. Johnson paid no attention, and the motorman thought he would get out of the way, but Johnson was bent on winning his bet.

He won the wager, but the cost was his life, for the train stuck him, rolled his body beneath the wheels, mangling it frightfully. The body was picked up in pieces after the train had stopped to investigate the killing.

DIED IN OTTAWA JAIL.

No Investigation Into Fate of Jas. Callaghan.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Apparently there is to be no investigation into the death of Jas. Callaghan of Montreal in the jail here, who, it was alleged, was choked to death.

The case aroused great interest, and it was thought the provincial authorities would move, but the sheriff appears to have been advised otherwise.

CIVIC EXPENDITURE.

Vancouver City Engineer Presents Estimates for Year.

Vancouver, Feb. 5.—City Engineer Clement last night presented his estimates of expenditures for the year. The total amount, covering the regular fields of work, is $256,879, as against appropriations last year of $213,250, an increase of over $40,000.

Owing to the availability of the new street improvement by-law, the amount asked for new work in each ward was cut from $10,000 to $5,000, though this reduction was about balanced by an estimate of $80,000 for maintenance this year as against $57,000 last year.

GRANBY RUNNING AT FULL BLAST

Eight Furnaces Now in Operation, Employing Nearly 1,000 Men.

Phoenix, Feb. 5.—With its full battery of eight furnaces now finally all in operation at fullest capacity, eating up over 3,000 tons of ore from the company's Phoenix mines, the Granby company is to-day employing, it is understood, about as many men as at any previous time in its history, somewhere between 850 and 1,000 men being on the pay-rolls of the company. Of this number over 500 are employed at the company's mines in this camp.

Four trains are run out of here every day, two by the C. P. R. and two by the Great Northern, the C. P. R. taking out about thirty-two cars daily and the Great Northern about thirty-eight cars each twenty-four hours. The standing order for ore now is 3,200 tons per day. Almost every day a carload of blister copper is sent out from the smelter at Grand Forks, its destination being the refinery in New Jersey.

WANT NINE-HOUR DAY LAW MODIFIED

Railway Representatives Wait on Congress in Behalf of Employees.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—A number of representatives of the railway trunk lines of the country to-day appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce and urged a modification of the act of March 4th last, affecting the hours of service of telegraph operators, train despatchers and other employers.

The measure is known as the nine-hour day law, but the interstate commerce commission construes it to apply to operators and other employees, only as individuals, instead of treating them as a class. It was represented that this construction was not the intent of congress, and the representations made to-day were with the view of having the statute made more explicit. The law goes into effect on March 4th next.

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Special Committee Will Be Appointed to Inquire Into Matters Affecting Structure.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted a resolution of F. D. Monk's to-day for a special committee to inquire into all matters affecting the Quebec bridge.

GRANTS TO FALL FAIRS.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association yesterday voted $200 to New Westminster, $500 to Calgary, $400 to Regina and $750 to Monitoba provincial and fall stock fairs.

AMERICA'S ONLY LORD.

Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, to Determine Right to Title.

London, Feb. 6.—Albert Kirby Fairfax, who has been described as the only American bearing an English title, has taken steps to determine his right to the title of Lord Fairfax of Cameron. The declaration asked for is a formality necessary for the legal use of the title. The genuineness of the title has never been questioned in England.

Lord Fairfax was born in the United States, where he is also at present in business. He is 37 years old.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Speech From Throne Dealt With Boundary Question.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The last session of the eleventh Ontario legislature was opened yesterday. The speech from the throne said that the decision regarding the boundaries was expected soon. The revenue of the province was much in excess of the estimates.

FOR VIOLATING THE LORD'S DAY LAW

Large Numbers Slated for Prosecution in Winnipeg—Test of Law.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—The attorney-general was yesterday supplied with a list of 232 names by the chief of police in connection with the activity of last Sunday under the Lord's Day Act. These are the cases in which flats are requested permitting prosecution for alleged violations. A large number of names reported by the police were stricken off by the chief as trivial, or not in his judgment constituting an offence under the act. Whether this action of the police will come within the definition of the attorney-general, that no discrimination should be made in the matter of prosecutions, will be determined later. The attorney-general is examining the list this afternoon, and his decision is expected to be renderd soon.

The names of the newspaper men, some of whom were engaged in editing reports of local matters delivered during the day for the Monday morning paper, when their offices were invaded by the police, it, is said, have been left off the list of those slated for prosecutions.

The police commission will hold a session to-day, at which this will be discussed. There is a very considerable feeling throughout the city that these cases will be in the nature of a complete test of the law as applied in Winnipeg under this act.

CHINESE NAVY.

Loan of Fifty Million Dollars to be Raised at Once.

Hongkong, Feb. 5.—It is reported that a loan, to the amount of fifty million dollars for the Chinese navy, will be raised at once.

RAGING SNOW STORM IN MONTREAL

Eastern Canada in Grip of Cruel Weather—Conditions in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb, 5.—Since 7 o'clock last Sunday evening the thermometer has been below the zero mark, but at 11 o'clock to-night a snow storm set in and the mercury began rising rapidly, and while at midnight it was still six below, the probabilities are that before daylight it will be far above the zero mark, and that the big snow storm of last winter, when 18 inches of snow fell, may be duplicated.

The coldest of the spell was reached at 6 o'clock this morning, when the mercury dropped to 20 below at McGill University, but the thermometers down town record 24 below. The mark was the lowest recorded at that point in the past 25 years, while the duration of zero weather has never been exceeded. Railway trains have been arriving hours late, even on short runs. Country points report as low as 40 below.

Floods at Belleville.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 5.—Flood here is causing much distress. Fires on the west side of Front street have been put out, and families in the lower part of the city have had to move with the temperature 15 below. The water is 18 inches higher than ever before at this time of the year.

Snowfall in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—The heaviest snowfall of the season ocurred in Manitoba last night. The snow did not drift, and caused no serious delay to street cars or railway trains. The weather is moderately cold, about zero.

CHINESE EMPEROR.

Dowager Empress Encourages Him to Interest Himself in Empire.

Pekin, Feb. 6.—The Emperor and the Dowager Empress of China yesterday held their annual reception to the members of the diplomatic corps in Pekin. It is reported here that the Dowager Empress recently has been encouraging the Emperor to become interested and participate in the affairs of state.

STORE STREET EXTENSION

AMICABLE SOLUTION OF VEXED QUESTION

City Council and E. & N. Officials Reached Settlement Last Night.

The Store Street dispute between the city council and the C. P. R., has been settled and both sides are satisfied. No special privileges are given to the company which may not be given to any other railway applying for similar ones on the same street. The agreement which will be made with the C. P. R. will not stand in the way of granting anything equitable to other companies that may need to use the street for railway purposes. That is the principle that the city has been fighting for and they have obtained it without the vexatious delay of appeal to the Railway Commission and without expense.

Last night R. Marpole, general executive of the E. & N. railway, together with J. E. McMullen, solicitor for the company, met the city council in secret session and went into the whole matter, discussing it in an amicable spirit with the above satisfactory result.

Before the agreement can become legal a by-law will have to be passed through the council giving effect to it, but it will not be necessary to submit the by-law to the people.

The exact wording of the proposed agreement has not yet been made public, but it is known that clause fifteen which was the objectionable one, has been replaced by a new clause which states that the present agreement giving the company running rights shall not in any way stand in the way of similar rights being granted to another company by the railway commission, nor will it affect the standing of the city before that commission.

Even had the old clause remained in the agreement it would have been necessary to appeal to the Railway Commission in case another company wished to secure running rights, and that is all the present agreement provides.

As soon as the necessary by-law is passed and the agreement signed, the railway company will commence work on their new terminals, which, with the large number of other works planned for the coming year will have the effect of keeping everyone busy in the city.

The merchants of the city are the ones of course who will, more than anyone else, be pleased to hear of the settlement of the dispute, which it is generally thought might have been settled before. Had that been done the terminal buildings would now have been well under way. The congestion at the E. & N. railway yards still continues and will get worse rather than better until such time as the new yards are ready. The growth of trade in the city has been such that it has been quite impossible to cope with it in the limited space at the disposal of the railway company.

Now, however, any inconvenience which may be suffered by local merchants will be tinctured with the knowledge that the present state of affairs cannot last long, but that it is only a matter of a few months before the new yards will be ready.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

No Confirmation of Report That 10,000 Moors Were Killed in Battle.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The foreign office is without confirmation of the statement published by a London news agency that there had been a battle between the French and the Moors near Settat, Morocco, in which 10,000 Moors were killed or wounded and the French losses amounted to 160 men, including four officers.

It is believed that this report refers to the recent engagement near Kasbah ber Rechid, in which eight Frenchmen were killed and 50 wounded. Kasbah ber Rechid is near Settat. Further reports of this fight show that not less than 500 Moors were killed by the French.

OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Bank of Montreal Debentures Eagerly Snapped Up on London Market.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—The Montreal Star has received the following from its special correspondent:

"London, Feb. 5.—The manager of the Bank of Montreal here states that the issue of £460,000 for 4½ per cent. debentures of the Montreal street railway at 96 is over subscribed. The list opened on Tuesday morning and closed the same afternoon. The success of the issue is attributed to the high character of the security and the attractiveness of the price."

NAPTHA FIRE.

Antwerp, Feb. 6.—The naptha reservoir here of the American Petroleum Company exploded yesterday with a great report. The flames were confined to the immediate neighborhood. There were no casualties.

The Dutch tank steamer La Campine is on fire here as a result of an explosion on board. La Campine arrived at Antwerp February 1st from Philadelphia.

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"Dinna Forget"

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We are prompt. We are careful. And we use the best.

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You know the old adage and Punch's advice, "Feed the brute!" Doubtless there would not be so many divorces if women studied culinary matters more and made up their minds to

Cook With Gas

The easiest, cleanest, most hygienic and most economical way. Call in and let us show you our present matchless values in Gas Cook Stoves. Prices cannot fail to please.

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SPECIALS IN PICKLES

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HOLBROOKS GERKINS, per bot. - - - - - - 25c

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KIPPERED HERRINGS, 2 lbs. for ..... 25c.
HALIBUT, per lb. ..... 15c.
SMOKED SALMON, per lb. ..... 20c.
FINNAN HADDIE, per lb. 12½c

Salt Fish

OOLICANS, 2 lbs. for ..... 25c.
PILCHARDS, per doz. ..... 40c.
SALMON BELLIES, per lb. ..... 20c.
SALT SALMON, per lb. 12½c
WHOLE COD FISH, per lb. ..... 10c.
BRICK COD FISH, each ..... 25c.

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608 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

Day Phone, 242. Night Phone, 876. — Free Delivery.

COLOSSAL FAILURE IN NEW YORK

Before Collapse Chas. W. Morse Was Worth Twenty Million Dollars

Special to the Times.

New York, Feb. 6.—An unavailing search was continued to-day for Chas. W. Morse, a colossal promoter, whose financial conditions are appalling, even his home being mortgaged.

Prior to his collapse Morse was estimated to be worth twenty millions.

WRECKED ON CUBAN COAST.

Crew Rescued From U. S. Steamer Baker.

New York, Feb. 6.—The United States Fruit Company's steamer Baker, which plies between Philadelphia and Bocas del Tero, has been wrecked on a coral reef near the Cuban coast, according to information received by the company in this city to-day.

The crew of the steamer was rescued and taken to Havana.

MUST SERVE LIFE SENTENCE.

Butte, Feb. 6.—George Hastings, the last of a trio arrested for holding up the Northern Pacific train last May and murdering Engineer Clow, got a life sentence to-day.

PILING UP THE AGONY.

Windsor, Feb. 5.—While in a dentist chair yesterday Andrew Bowlby, one of Windsor's best known citizens, swallowed a small drill used for boring into a diseased tooth. The drill is now supposed to be in his stomach. Doctors may use X-rays to locate it.

TRAGEDY OF DEAFNESS.

Prince Albert, Feb. 5.—Fred Wright, aged 55, a well known ferryman, was run over by a Canadian Northern yard engine yesterday and horribly mangled. Wright was very deaf, and did not hear the engine. Both of his legs and his right hand were cut off. He died early this morning. His only known relative is a brother in the Barbadoes.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—William Foster Bottomley, conductor on the Grand Trunk railway, was arrested to-day on the charge of criminal negligence in connection with the death of Fireman Symonds, as the result of a collision between two freight trains at St. Martin's Junction a few days ago.

DOCTOR'S SAD DEATH.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 5.—The mutilated body of Dr. F. H. Moss, of Palo Alto, Cal., was to-day found on a railroad track near Morgan Hill. Dr. Moss' father, the late Thomas Moss, was chief justice of Ontario. His uncle, Sir Charles Moss, is now occupying that position.

MAN EATEN BY WOLVES.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 5.—An Indian who arrived in the city yesterday, reports that Jack Unger, a resident of this place, had been devoured by wolves near Candle Lake, north of here. Unger, who was a lather, went north last November to spend the winter trapping.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAYS.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 5.—The annual statement of the Toronto street railway, submitted to the shareholders to-day, shows an increase in operating expenses of one per cent. over 1906, due to the increase of salaries. The operating expenses were $1,893,239, and the earnings $3,511,197, leaving $1,617,961, of which the city of Toronto received $721,802 and the shareholders $473,378.

ENGLISHMAN'S SUICIDE.

Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 5.—John C. France, a farmer in Oliver Township, shot himself yesterday and was dead when found by his brother.

The two brothers came from England several years ago and located on a farm in Oliver, where they have ever since resided, keeping "bachelor hall." age.

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

Influences Will Seek to Prevent Re-enactment of Burton Law.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Fearing that the re-enactment of the Burton law governing the disposition of Niagara Falls with a view to conservating the waters against commercial encroachment would result in further delay on the part of Canada in executing a general treaty for the permanent control of Niagara, influences will seek to prevent the re-enactment of the law in congress this session in order to hasten the treaty which the United States wants immediately.

KUROKI'S DEFINITION OF A GOOD MAN.

General Kuroki, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, gives his definition of a good man. "As one serving in the army of my august master," he writes, "I'm not without my own ideal of a good man. Any person who will act up to the spirit of the Five Imperial Commandments given to those serving in the profession of national defence is worthy of the name of a good man. I might also add that the commandments are just as applicable to those not belonging to the profession (the army) in their daily lives.

The Five Imperial Commandments to which General Kuroki refers are:

1. He who serves in the army (or the navy) shall make it his duty to do his utmost in being loyal and devoted.
2. Shall punctiliously observe the principle of decorum.
3. Shall value and esteem personal courage.
4. Shall be trustworthy and honorable.
5. Simplicity of living (frugality) shall predominate in the life of him who serves in the army (or the navy).

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have, in proportion to their size, larger eyes than any other living creature.

BRAVE SAILOR'S THREAT.

How a Captain Was Induced to Leave a Sinking Ship.

The mayor of Sunderland, England, on behalf of the Norwegian government, presented Captain John Wishart, of Sunderland, with a silver cup in recognition of his rescue of the crew of the Norwegian barque Ida, which was wrecked in a gale in the Bay of Biscay on February 16, 1907. Captain Wishart was in command of the steamer Cordova, and during the night fell in with the Ida, which was showing signals of distress. At daybreak he sent a boat out, and all the Norwegian crew were safely taken off. The captain of the Norwegian vessel at first refused to leave his ship, but upon Captain Wishart ordering that he should be thrown in the sea, and then rescued, he was prevailed upon to go with the rest of the crew.

WEST COAST SHIPPING REPORT

Tatoosh, Feb. 6, 9 a.m. (by wireless).—Cloudy; wind southwest, 25 miles; barometer, 29.60; temperature, 44. No shipping.

Pachena, Feb. 6, 9 a.m. (by wireless).—Cloudy; wind west. No shipping.

Estevan, Feb. 6, 9 a.m. (by wireless).—Cloudy; strong westerly wind; rough sea. Steamer Tees passed inward bound at 7.30 a.m.

Tatoosh, Feb. 6, 2 p.m. (by wireless).—Raining; wind southwest, 50 miles; barometer, 29.78; temperature, 43. Schooner Camano passed in at 1 p.m. Ship Star of Alaska passed in at 1.15 p.m.

Pachena, Feb. 6, 2 p.m. (by wireless). — Showery; wind southwest. No shipping.

OIL COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Annual Meeting of Canadian Northwest Oil Company Pleased With Prospects.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Canadian Northwest Oil Company was held in Sir William Wallace hall on Monday evening last. There was a good turn-out of members, the vice-president, A. Manson, presiding. The report of the board of directors and auditor's report were submitted and heartily endorsed by the meeting. The report gave a very interesting review of the work during the past year, and showed that steady progress had been made even in the face of the prevailing financial stringency. The company are now in first-class standing and have placed on their ground in southern Alberta, the most complete and up-to-date oil-drilling plant that could be got, and what was pleasing news to the members of the company, it is fully paid for. They have also a gang of expert drillers from Pennsylvania, who are second to none in the work, and who are fully confident that the company have a most favorable location for striking oil in large quantities. Development work is to be carried forward with all speed.

The shareholders showed their satisfaction and appreciation of the substantial progress made by unanimously re-electing the three retiring directors—Messrs. Manson, Adams and Newcombe.

The company begins another year with the brightest of prospects and with much enthusiasm on the part of the members. Being essentially a Victoria company its possibilities and claims are well worthy of consideration by Victoria investors who are looking for an excellent investment with comparatively little risk.

LACROSSE MEETING.

Gathering is to Be Held This Evening of All Interested in National Game.

Victoria lacrosse-enthusiasts are urged to attend the meeting to be held this evening in the club house of the Victoria Lacrosse Club at Oak Bay park. The meeting has been arranged by Secretary C. H. Mason, and is for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming season. Independent of the proposed provincial intermediate league comprising teams from New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo and this city, it is proposed to organize a city league and at the present time things look very rosy for a four-team city league. When seen this morning, Physical Instructor Findlay stated that there was no reason why the Y. M. C. A. should not enter the league. It would be the Y. M. C. A. boys' debut at the national game, and they might not make a very impressive showing for the first year, but still "anything to encourage the sport," was the instructor's outlook. The Y. M. C. A. will, in all probability, be represented at the meeting this evening. The J. B. A. A. boys are a pretty certain team and are not new at the summer game. Victoria West has a lacrosse element that could be revived into a very formidable team and no doubt this will be done. The Centrals who were often heard of in the old Caledonia park days, are perhaps the most certain assemblage of lacrosse talent to answer the call of the revival movement. With these four teams and the league games interspersed with provincial league matches, Victoria would experience a great sport revival. If there are any other teams or clubs interested or even individuals who desire to see lacrosse back in its old place as the premier summer attraction they are invited to attend the meeting to be held at 8 o'clock at Oak Bay park this evening.

Over 5,000,000 people are employed in the world's mines and quarries, more than a third of this number finding work in the British empire.

Bright, Healthy Eyes If you use **Bode's Gum**

HINDUS WERE PELTED WITH HATED FOOD

A Trick Played Upon the Dusky Stalwarts by Local Men.

It is well known that many of the Hindus in this city do not eat meat and are very much opposed to touching it or even approaching the place where it is killed or on sale. Knowing this, some people of this city recently played a trick upon two unoffending Sikhs, and the story is now going around and causing much amusement.

It seems that a request was sent in for a couple of men to work as laborers. Two Hindus were accepted and went to the place indicated. When they arrived they found it was a slaughter house. They refused to do the work offered and were about to retire, when the men at the slaughter house pelted them with such old pieces of liver or other meat as were lying around, rubbing it on their faces and throwing it after them as they, with very little of the usual Sikh dignity, retired in haste.

—William McFadden, Jr., and Charles Sampson, two Salt Spring boys who were committed for trial, will come before Judge Lampman to-morrow to elect for or against speedy trial.

—The executive committee meeting of the city basketball league will be held to-morrow evening at 7.30 in the office of the chief of the fire department. There is some accumulated business to come up and the subject of the junior basketball league will be discussed.

—Arthur Dakers, the crack forward of the J. B. A. A. basketball team, is suffering from an injury to one of his ribs. The injury was sustained during the game with the Y. M. C. A. last Saturday, and will prevent him from playing for some time yet.

The steamer Cascade leaves the Government wharf to-day with the Comox bell buoy, which she will replace. The Cascade is working in connection with the tug William Joliffe in the buoy service, under charter with the Dominion government. The Joliffe left for Esquimalt this morning.

—A number of permits for small buildings have been issued yesterday and to-day. Among them was one to Mr. Voelpel for a kitchen to his house on View street; to James Lyon for a bathroom; to D. R. Alcorn for a dwelling, to cost $1,500, on Garbally road, and to Mrs. Jane Noble for a small building to cost $750.

—Twenty-five golf players are expected over from Seattle on Saturday the 15th inst., to play a like number of the Victoria golfers on the Oak Bay links. The Seattle men like Victoria and this meet is arranged for the purpose of giving the men from that city a pleasant outing and a good friendly game of golf. A cup will be put up for competition and the games will very probably prove very interesting.

PERSONALS.

W. D. Boughton, marine superintendent for T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., of Cardiff, Eng., is in the city. He is here to look after the unloading of the collier Hilston a ship belonging to his firm which is now due here to unload coal for the navy at Esquimalt. Mr. Boughton is an old friend of Mr. Hiscocks, of the firm of Dean & Hiscocks, druggists of this city, and is spending a good deal of his time with him. He is intending to stay in the city for some time and is making his headquarters at the Aberdeen, Yates street.

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Miss M. Scott will be a passenger for Los Angeles by the Princess Royal and Northern Pacific to-morrow morning.

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J. A. Lindsay, of the Wellington Colliery Company, is leaving for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

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Robert Irving, of Nelson, B. C., is staying at Driard hotel while in the city.

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Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Pier Island, is registered at the Balmoral.

ON HER WEDDING MORN.

Young Lady's Disappearance — Had Broken Off Six Engagements.

Fraulein Bertha Seligman, a young lady of great wealth, living with her mother on a large estate near here, has, says the Budapest correspondent of the London Daily Express, mystified her friends by suddenly disappearing on her wedding morning. Although only 18 years of age, she had already broken off six engagements, having on each occasion sent to the discomfited lover a cheque of $500 as compensation. Two months ago at a friend's house she met a young doctor, who was fascinated by her beauty and wit. He wrote to her saying that though he could never hope to marry her he felt he must at least tell her that he loved her and always would. She wired back: "Why not?" which promptly brought him to her feet. The engagement was officially announced, and the date for the ceremony duly fixed. She had, however, disappeared and her motor car, which had been taken from the garage, was traced to the railway station. In her room she left a letter to her fiancee imploring his forgiveness, and saying that she had really intended to marry him, but at the last moment she could not make up her mind to sacrifice her liberty. It is believed that she took the express train for Paris.

LOVE STORIES OF SWEDISH COURT.

The Swedish royal family has not been without its love romances. Gustaf V., who succeeds King Oscar, is a cultured man, like his father, with an extremely well-balanced mind. He has practically held the reins of government for the last seven years, and has proved himself a ruler in whom the people can place every reliance. And yet in his youth he fell in love with the daughter of a country clergyman and offered to renounce all his royal rights if his father would allow him to marry her. King Oscar, however, refused, and the crown prince, as he then was, was obliged to give up his love dream and marry Princess Victoria of Baden, in order that the succession might be properly secured.

PENDRAY'S

Winter Tree Spray

Sulphur, Lime and Salt

Made under instructions from the Department of Agriculture

Quarts, 35c; Half Gallon, 60c; One Gallon $1.00

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

Government St.—The Quality Store—Phone 1120.

WING ON & SON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

All kinds of Chinese help furnished. Men for railroads, mining, wood cutting, clearing land, house work, gardeners and farm hands. House, hotel and camp cooks. Cook for steamship, man for livery stable, laundry, carpenter and sawmill hands, etc. Scavengers.

530 CORMORANT ST, 'PHONE B112

WOMEN'S WORK IN AUSTRALIA.

The Success of Lady Northcotes' Exhibition.

Lady Northcote, wife of the governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth, has just seen the close of a highly-successful exhibition, in the organization of which she was largely instrumental. The purpose of this exhibition was to show the Australian people what their women folk could do, not only in the arts and crafts which the modern feminist has invaded, but also in the most vital work of the nation, the ordering of the home, and the rearing of children.

The exhibition was held in the large exhibition building in Melbourne, and was open for six weeks, and it is evidence of Lady Northcote's enthusiasm that hardly a day passed that she did not visit the exhibition and see for herself how it was being conducted in every department. Her particular interest lay in those sections devoted to work in connection with children. The nursery, the kindergarten and the state school cooking demonstrations she supervised personally, and day after day she was to be seen in the nursery, with Mrs. Alfred Deakin and other ladies, playing the mother to the children, who were taken care of in the nursery, while the mothers had an opportunity of seeing the exhibits. Lady Northcote is a firm believer that amongst children, in their feeding and clothing, their training and education, lies the real, permanent and essential duty of womanhood.

The exhibition was suggested by Lady Northcote early last year, and every activity into which women have entered was represented. Each state of Australia, New Zealand and the Anglo-Australian community of London sent samples of work, to which were also added some samples of fancy work by the Princess of Wales. The whole work and organization was in women's hands, and even the training and conducting of the choir of a thousand voices was carried out by members of the same sex. The receipts amounted to $75,000, and so successful has the exhibition been that the organization which managed it is to be made a permanent institution.

MURDER MYSTERY.

Bookseller Supposed to Have Been Killed by His Housekeeper.

More than usually gruesome is a murder story which comes from Liepzig. Paul Giegler had a bookseller's business in the Gorchenstrasse, and with him lived, professedly as housekeeper and assistant, a young woman named Minna Doell.

After November 17 nothing was seen of Giegler, but Doell explained this by saying that he had gone to Italy on business. As he did not return, inquiries became more pressing, and Doell then made the fatal mistake of altering her story, asserting that Giegler was in a Vienna hospital.

This change of tale aroused suspicions, and when investigations in Vienna failed to reveal any traces of the missing man, a search at his house was decided on. Accordingly the police went to Giegler's rooms, whereupon Doell jumped from the window and fled. Investigation showed that the bed, which was made, and apparently unoccupied, contained Giegler's body. The remains were black and in an advanced stage of decomposition. There were traces that death had been caused by suffocation.

It was evident that the girl had cooked and slept in the same room with the dead man. She had made off with a sum of $2,500, but was arrested at Halle. A young printer, between whom and Doell a liaison is said to have existed, is also in custody.

JOHN MORLEY'S LOVE OF BOOKS.

The Secretary of State for India, who has just celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday, has never disguised the fact that he has a greater love for literature than for politics. To be surrounded by books is his ideal of happiness, for apart from his extensive library he has no amusements. He is a capital walker, however, and for his age a remarkably active man. In appearance he strikes one more as an elderly musician or actor than a statesman, his rather sharp, clean-shaven features and long, iron-grey hair being typical of one or two of the prominent lights in those professions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Pride Cigar factory, has moved to the corner o Broad and Yates St. above Blackstock's Real Estate Office.

LOST—Spotted brown and white pointer; bitch; reward. 922 N. Park street.

GOOD typewriter, printing press and magic lantern for sale at a bargain. W. M. Ritchie, P. O. box 82, city.

FOR SALE—$15 Parker hammerless shotgun, 12 gauge; beautifully engraved and good as new; a grand shooter; price $65. Box 339, city.

GOOD 6-room cottage; corner lot; fruit trees; close to Burnside road and Douglas street car line; inside city limits; a snap for $1,350. McConnell & Taylor, cor. Government and Fort sts., upstairs.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady at The Elite.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale cheap and on exceptionally easy terms; situated amid rural surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawns with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in good bearing. Apply 1924 Belmont ave.

MAN (24) requires any work; life experience with horses, cattle, farm work. G. R. Wilson, Duncans.

EIGHT hours spent in bed is a waste of time unless your mattress and pillows are clean and comfortable. This can be obtained by having them renovated by the Sanitary Feather Works, 1155 N. Park street. Phone 592.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage on Michigan street near Dallas road; 5 rooms, bath, pantry, electric light and all modern conveniences. Inquire Hinks & Siddall & Son, New Grand theatre bldg.

EX-COMMISSIONAIRE seeks situation any capacity. F. Webber, 1260 Norta Road street.

THE HEALER

EDW. OLNEY

Among the many wonderful cures effected by the healer to-day is that of a lady who for five years has been a victim of inflammatory rheumatism. She was instantly healed. One gentleman was cured of a cancer, while another was healed of Bright's disease.

A thorough investigation of these and many other cases will prove to you beyond a doubt that Mr. Olney can positively effect cures of all forms of disease. Call on him at once at his office in the VERNON BLDG., cor. Douglas and View streets. Consultation Free.

Surprising Curtain Values

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, per pair 30c
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yds. long, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 up to $5.00

CURTAINETTES

MUSLINS, daintily frilled, per yard ..... 15c up
NET, plain, prettily frilled 25c
POINT D'ESPRIT NET, per yard ..... 35c and 40c

Now is your opportunity to provide window elegance at far below the usual cost.

Wescott Bros.

QUALITY HOUSE

Yates Street

The Constantly Increasing Sales of

VOONIA TEA

Prove that Quality and Price Are Right.

Order VOONIA next time and you will be delighted with the results.

A LADY'S DRESS

Will show to much better advantage if she wears a WELL CHOSEN BELT. From our assortment we can match gowns of any shade or texture. We want you to see our Paris designs, in CUT STEEL, FANCY KID, CHAMOIS, SILK, SILVER and GILT BELTS.

We know we can please you. Remember, we are always willing to show you anything, whether you wish to purchase or not.

REDFERNS,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Plumbers and Tinsmiths

A large supply on hand of

COKE and CHARCOAL TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, CANADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TINSMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COPPER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
Temple Building, Victoria.

By Appointment to H. M. the King

A Revolution in Fruit Culture

V¹ Fluid

The Winter Spray-Fluid kills the eggs of insects and mites and the spores of Fungi.

V² Fluid

The Summer Spray-Fluid is deadly to Aphis, Psylla, and Scale Insects and does not injure leaf or blossom. One spraying a year with each fluid is quite sufficient. These fluids mix easily with cold water and without any sediment. They are not injurious to skin or clothes.

Manufactured by
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
Berkhamsted, England.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
Limited Liability.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Send for free booklet, "The Spraying of Fruit Trees," which gives full particulars of these wonderful insecticides.

DISMISSED THE CASE.

Magistrate Jay Disposed of Hindu Quarrel Over Money, Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Magistrate Jay dismissed the case against Badhawa Singh, who was charged with misappropriating funds but at the same time he alluded to the unsatisfactory value of cases where evidence was so conflicting, and the cross examination had to be conducted through an interpreter. His Honor also stated that the application for the post office order was still a mystery. The prosecutor, Thakur Singh, stated that the order had been made out for $100 and afterwards altered to seventy-nine by the accused. No doubt the order had been altered but nothing had come out to show by whom.

His Honor thought that the evidence that had been given the story of accused had been confirmed in many points. The accused denied any knowledge of the transaction, at the same time the prosecutor swore that Jugett Singh had made out the order in the name of the accused. Jugett Singh stated that the order had been made out in his house, and the accused was not there at the time. Jugett Singh speaks and writes English very well, and seems a very intelligent fellow. He is foreman of the Sikhs at Leigh's mill.

The prosecutor and two witnesses swore that the accused was at the brick yards at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 5th and they came to town to get the balance of the money to send away. The accused's statement was confirmed by that of his foreman, Jagett Singh, and besides the time books from the mills were produced which showed that he had been at the mills until 10 o'clock that morning, and on account of a sore finger was laid off. Budhawa Singh acknowledged having taken $50 from the savings bank that day which was to meet a debt, but while he was away in the afternoon from his cabin where he had left the money, it was stolen. The man to whom he owed the money proved that it was owing at that time, and was afterwards paid. The police court books were produced which showed that the accused had informed the police of his loss, but the book was set aside when brought in as evidence. The prosecution had not shown any evidence from Asa Singh, to whom the money was sent in, which he had complained of the $20 shortage. Also the offence had been done nearly six months ago, but no action was taken until the accused gave evidence against G. D. Kumar in the small debts court. The court was very fortunate in having secured as interpreter Col. Rowcroft, late 15th. Sikhs.

Frank Higgins appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while H. G. Helsterman was counsel for the defence.

STRICKEN WITH LOCKJAW.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 5.—Lorillere, the ten-year-old son of Charles Hay, a local florist, is seriously ill with lockjaw, and little hope is held out for his recovery. The child was vaccinated during the smallpox epidemic, and the wound, becoming infected, lockjaw resulted.

What Other People Think

GOVERNMENT STREET PAVEMENT.

To the Editor: Before we go any further with the wood block pavement is it not possible to get someone with a knowledge of the subject to instruct us how to lay it, and then we obey those instructions?

While the blocks were being laid, before this beneficient rain came to show us the faulty method, a friend of mine who has been in charge of important engineering work elsewhere, remarked: "They are making a great mistake; that pavement cannot possibly be a success." It was not my business to reason the matter out, nor to instruct the powers that be; but at least, as a ratepayer, I have a right to remonstrate against perpetuating a mistake which is going to cost us dear.

If we have not an engineer in the city who knows something about what has been done in other places, surely we can hire one. Wood block pavement is no new thing. I saw it myself in London thirty years ago; it was then calculated that wood would last six years, asphalt fourteen years and granite blocks twenty-one years. These pavements were tried in the heart of the city in Aldergate, Tarringdon Road, Holborn, etc.

Asphalt turned out to be too slippery in wet weather, granite too noisy at all times, and wood more or less satisfactory, and it is the business of those who have the paving of our streets in hand to be acquainted with the results.

Our new council, with whom I for one am well satisfied so far, should see to it that no more of the city's money be wasted and that an intelligent method of carrying out the work be inaugurated.

Without presuming to offer advice, I may remark that (1) the crowning of the concrete is defective on the north side of the street; (2) deep gutters alongside the sidewalks are non-existent; (3) no cross channels.

It may be presumed that the layer of sand underneath the blocks will absorb the water or no water will get under once the interstices between the blocks get filled in with sand and dirt.

Now, the blocks are not creosoted enough to begin with; a thin layer of bituminous liquid is soaked into them, but it will have practically no effect in preventing water percolating through the wood, and what will get in between the joints, and which cannot get away, is bound to raise humps and ruin the work.

This is not written in any spirit of criticism or hostility to anybody. It is with a view to get the authorities to admit that if they do not know, to acknowledge the mistake and rectify it before it goes any further.

VIA BELLA.

SALARIES SHOULD BE INCREASED.

To the Editor: There has been for some time considerable dissatisfaction among the employees of Victoria in regard to the wages paid them, and there are not many fair-minded taxpayers who do not sympathize with them. I do not wish to make comparison of wages paid here and elsewhere, for what other cities pay is no concern of ours. Our city fathers should see that if economy or retrenchment is necessary it shall not be exercised in the wages of those who do the city's work. Cheesepairing by a city corporation in regard to the wages of its servants is distasteful to all just, honest and large-minded men. It is acknowledged that Victoria is an expensive place in which to live. How some mothers feed and clothe their children and pay all incidental and necessary expenses in connection with the home is a conundrum which I cannot answer. They are better financiers than even the Honorable the Finance Minister for British Columbia, or they could not do it. What we want in the city service is good men, and good men cannot be retained in the city employ without good wages. I do not mean extravagant wages, but wages on which they can live comfortably and with reasonable economy save a little against a rainy day. The men of the fire brigade are on duty the twenty-four hours of the day, and yet they are on small wages, with the result that they are continually resigning and new recruits are taken on, and the chief is thus handicapped in his efforts to build up a first-class brigade. One fire that might be extinguished by a good fire company might—and not infrequently—so gain headway against an inferior company and cost the property owners more than the difference for many, many years between the wages now paid and adequate wages that would be the means of keeping the men in the fire department and enabling the chief to build up a brigade second to none on the Pacific coast, for he has the ability to do so and can secure the men, first-class men, some of whom are in the service now.

My vocation is such that I am familiar with all parts of the city, and can say that I am sure it would be not only a just but a very popular act on the part of the aldermen, the people's representatives, to give good wages to those who serve the city, and especially to the firemen, on whom the safety of life and property, by day and by night, so largely depends.

J. CAMPBELL.

THE COAL TAX.

To the Editor: I notice that in the debate on the proposed coal tax the Hon. Mr. Tatlow said in part: "Hence we must infer that, a profit of from $2 to $2.25 is made per ton on all the coal which is raised to the surface at the Nanaimo mines. When we deduct from the price paid in San Francisco the price of $4.50 which is paid at the pit's mouth, I think, sir, that the house will agree with me, in view of these figures, that the small increase which we propose to make in the tax is perfectly reasonable."

Surely the Hon. Mr. Tatlow cannot be in such a dazed condition of mind that he can believe for a single moment that a tax on coal mined will be borne by anyone else but the consumers of coal. There is a story current which well illustrates the remarkable logic (?) of the above quotation. It is to the effect that a speaker once emphatically stated to his audience that because one and one make two, and two and two make four, therefore five and two make six. The first two propositions were so obvious that his audience did not question his third proposition, although it was absurd. Any tax placed upon coal mined can never in the slightest degree affect the owners of coal mines, except the price at which the coal must be sold is also arbitrarily fixed. The honorable gentleman has pointed out that coal sells in San Francisco for less than it does in Vancouver and Victoria. This is obviously due to the competition with other coal in the San Francisco market, and yet he suggests that a tax or fine shall be placed upon all coal mined in British Columbia. What brilliant reasoning power is here! Just think of it, you voters of Victoria! The Hon. Finance Minister says in effect: The owners of coal mines are robbing you of at least $2 per ton on coal purchased by you. This is an awful condition of affairs, which must be remedied. Therefore, the Conservative party of British Columbia proposes the following remedy: Let us fine these people for treating you so. It is true that they will immediately shift the fine onto your shoulders, you poor consumers of coal, but you are such unreasoning beings that you will never notice it. You have not got as much sense as the fabled donkey who went and laid down in the water to get rid of his load of salt. What a poor opinion the Hon. Finance Minister must have of the intelligence of the people of this province! If the Finance Minister considers that the owners of coal mines should be fined for the way they are treating the people, he has a simple remedy, which it is surprising has not before occurred to him. Let him put the tax or fine upon all coal mines whose owners do not operate them to their full capacity. If this were done the law of supply and demand would regulate the price, and coal would be selling for less than $2 per ton at the pit's mouth.

VERITAS.

A PLEA FOR ACTION.

To the Editor: The Board of Trade has passed the customary resolution, the Times and the Colonist have written editorials urging on the Dominion government the necessity for immediately arranging for the construction of an en- this action there has been undoubtedly larged drydock at Esquimalt. And by expressed the unanimous sentiment of the community in regard to the need of the increased facilities mentioned. But is this formal registration of opinion with the government at Ottawa sufficient in view of the supreme importance of the case? In my humble judgment it is not. We ought not to be content on this occasion to sit back and await the arrival of a letter from Ottawa in due course containing the information that "your recommendations will receive the earnest consideration of the government." What we ought to do, in my opinion, is to send a strong deputation down to the federal capital to lay the whole case before the ministers buttressed with all the necessary data and emphatic resolutions passed by the citizens of Victoria in public meeting assembled. Perhaps, as we are all of one mind as to the necessity of the enlarged dock a public meeting would not be necessary, but that is neither here nor there at the present moment. What we want to do, vulgarly speaking, is something we have never done yet as a community in a matter of this kind—to get a move on. It might, of course, give them a shock at Ottawa to find that Victoria was at last awakening from its long sleep, but let us take chances on that and show for once that we are minded to speak up and let the government know that we want something and that we are going to have it if aggressive and united action is still a factor in the accomplishment of public enterprises.

C. A. GREGG.

FOREIGN OPINION.

To the Editor: Collier's Weekly this week has three items that should interest Victorians. The first is as follows:

A Victoria reader has called our attention to the all too general misuse of the words "England" and "English." Orators and writers, and among the latter we confess to our own frequent offence, through a careless concession to euphony or for less justifiable reasons, are inclined to refer to Great Britain as "England" and the cosmopolitan populace of the great Empire as "English." So common in this custom that it is freely licensed, and unless promptly checked may perpetuate a historical inaccuracy in the nomenclature of nations. England is not the government of Great Britain, and there is no such thing as an English navy, the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who always made such references, to the contrary notwithstanding. England is but part of the United Kingdom, and to speak of her army as such is as erroneous as to speak of the Illinois army or the New York navy. To call a Hindu or a Transvaaler or a Canadian an Englishman is as inaccurate as to refer to people of the "U. S. A." only as Americans, while the people of the Dominion or Argentina have a proud and equal claim to the name. An Englishman, geographically and politically, is a neighbor of the Welsh and Scotch and nothing more, notwithstanding so eminent a scholar as Mr. Goldwin Smith, who only the other day, in condemning the plan of "The All Red Line," said: "No artificial stimulants are needed to make the hearts of Englishmen throughout the world turn with affection and pride to the home of their race." There is a very clear-cut distinction between an Englishman and a Britisher. Let the terms not be confused. We thank our correspondent. We have tied the remembrance ribbon to the editor's little finger and will try to do our part in establishing the Canadian as a proud Britisher, rather than an Englishman.

The second is still more interesting, to my way of thinking:

Mr. William Kent of Chicago, has just shown that brains may be made to count for more than money in philanthropy. By a gift whose present market value may be two or three hundred thousand dollars he has bestowed upon the public a benefit whose future worth will overshadow many famous foundations endowed with millions. He has deeded to the United States a tract of two hundred and ninety-five acres of redwood forest on the seaward slopes of Mount Tamalpais, six miles from San Francisco, and the land is to be proclaimed a national monument, under the name of Muir Woods. The canon is declared by the forest service to be "in absolutely primeval condition, not so much as scratched by the hand of man"; yet it is within an hour's ride of San Francisco, "at the very doors of hundreds of thousands of people," and two-thirds of the entire population of California live within about fifty miles of it. It will give San Francisco a suburban park that no other city in the world can match. There are only two thousand square miles of redwood forest on the entire globe, and they are all in California. Some of the trees in the grove which the enlightened liberality of Mr. Kent has saved from the fate that has befallen all its neighbors are eighteen feet in diameter, nearly three hundred feet high, and from a thousand to fifteen hundred years old. There is no reason why they should not still be standing, greater and more majestic than ever, a thousand years hence, when the spreading metropolis of the Pacific shall have made Muir Wood a Central Park in the city's heart. The redwood—first cousin to the patriarchal big trees of the Sierras—seems never to die a natural death, and if axe and fire can be kept away, the giants of Tamalpais will be Mr. Kent's monument through unnumbered generations.

The third reads:

The British press takes an extremely gloomy view of the race troubles in South Africa. It seems to be a case of No Thoroughfare for England. If the British government tried to overrule the legislation agreed upon by both Dutch and English in the Transvaal, it would run the risk of not only losing South Africa but of alienating all the self-governing colonies. On the other hand, to allow the white settlers of South Africa to carry through their proscription of their Hindu fellow subjects would fill India, which contains three-quarters of the population of the Empire, with bitter and dangerous resentment. The dilemma has been put in a most embarrassing form by a hundred and sixteen natives of India who served with the British armies in the Boer war and who now find themselves treated as outcasts in the land they helped to conquer. They have protested to the colonial secretary against the registration rules as an infringement on their religion, adding that if the Imperial government is unable to protect them they will pray to be shot on one of the battlefields on which they served.

In another part of the Empire the Japanese troubles are still acute. The first anti-Asiatic riot in Vancouver was enough to put the Japanese colony of that town on a war-footing. This fact was made startlingly apparent on New Year's night, where three exhilarated firemen were fiercely slashed with long knives because one of them had been accidentally pushed through the window of a Japanese shop. That incident alarmed the white population and led to an agitation for disarming the militant Asiatics. On January 14th the city council passed a resolution asking the city solicitor for an opinion on the power of the authorities to carry out the disarmament plan. One of the aldermen said that an intolearble condition prevailed, that citizens were stopped and searched on their own premises by Japanese, and that the armed guards of the Asiatic colony were changed with a regularity that indicated a systematic organization. Of course, an attempt to carry out the policy of disarming the Japanese might have consequences even more embarrassing for the governments of the Dominion, of Great Britain, and of Japan than anything that had gone before.

This shows how this American publication views race troubles.

The first and last are amusing, but I think a lesson to us may be derived from the second.

I know Mr. Anderson, the deputy minister of agriculture, is very anxious to have something after this kind done on the island.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

PETER LUND ON LUMBER QUESTION

He Gives His Views on Policy the Government Should Follow.

Peter Lund is a big man in every sense of the word. He is tall in stature and almost as big across the shoulders as any two ordinary men. Besides that he is in business in a big way. He is president of four large companies, vice-president of two, managing director and secretary-treasurer of one, and partner in another. He is strictly a business man and talks business all the time.

Mr. Lund is down from the interior of the province as a member of a deputation of half a dozen influential lumbermen who are seeking to have the lumber business put on a solid basis. They are staying at the Empress hotel and two days ago they interviewed the government, their spokesman on that occasion being Dr. Clark of the Forestry Association.

The provincial government is proposing to advance the royalty from fifty cents to seventy-five cents a thousand and this Mr. Lund claims would seriously cripple the industry especially as it is even now not in a very flourishing condition. "If this should be done," said Mr. Lund, "it would be necessary to either lower the wages or put up the price of lumber. Neither of these are desirable things to do," so he proposes instead a sliding scale.

"We do not ask the government for anything which we do not consider right and fair," said the big man, "but we want to be dealt with fairly. We expect to pay our just share of the revenue to the government, and with this in view my proposition is that for the next five years the government increase the royalty to 60 cents a thousand, for the following five years to 75c, and after that to $1.00. If this were done we could figure ahead and should know just what we have to depend on.

"Another thing that we want is to have the license reduced on lands which have been cleared of timber. When the timber has been taken off most of the land is useless to anyone. We should like the option of being allowed to hold that land, paying therefor a sum of about five dollars a square mile, so that we may see that fires are not started and that the young growth is protected."

Mr. Lund also thinks that licenses should be renewable as long as the annual fee is paid. The industry, he thinks, is the one that brings more revenue to the provincial exchequer than any other in the province and it should be put upon a stable basis. By the time the annual license has been paid for 21 years, something like $7,000 has been paid in, allowing compound interest on the amounts. This surely, he thinks, should be ample payment for the timber. But they do not ask that the payments cease at the end of that period but simply that they be allowed to continue to pay.

KING'S FIRST LESSON IN GOLF.

A good story is told regarding the king's first game of golf. His Majesty was attending classes at Edinburgh University when, escorted by Sir James G. Baird, he visited the links at Musselburgh. Tom Brown, a famous caddie of the older school, carried the Royal clubs, and on one of the greens His Majesty gave the ball a push instead of a legitimate stroke. This was too much for the caddie, and Brown reproved his Royal employer in the free language of the links. Sir J. G. Baird thereupon informed the caddie that he must be more guarded in his choice of words, to which Tom, to the King's intense amusement, at once retorted, "His Royal Highness maun learn, for if he had done that in a match he would have lost the hole."

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AFLOAT ON DERELICT FOR MANY HOURS

Trying Experience of Three Japanese Off Pender Island —One Nearly Drowned.

(Special Correspondence).

Pender Island, Feb. 4.—A few evenings ago, a small fishing boat with sails set, and having in tow a few logs, entered Hope bay, Pender Island, near the sawmill of H. Harris. On board were three Japs, one of them being a woman. The men having disposed of their logs at the mill, entirely to their satisfaction, again entered their boat and proceeded on their return trip to Samuel island. But the wind had risen with that suddenness which characterizes winters at the coast, and the boat was driven on to Mayne island.

As darkness was now rapidly coming on, the occupants were compelled to resign themselves to spending the night there without shelter, rather than abandon their boat to the insecurity of its anchorage. Lighting a camp fire they spent the weary hours as best they could—the howling elements making a mournful accompaniment to their vigil, and adding much to their discomfort.

At the first streak of dawn, although the storm had not abated, they again set out—the luring picture of their snug little home at the end of the journey making them more foolhardy. But the wind blew a fierce gale, and in spite of every effort to control the boat, they were driven out of their course towards Saturna island.

When within half a mile or so of the shore, their boat capsized, precipitating all three into the water. But no doubt accustomed to the water they succeeded in unlosing a smaller boat which they had been towing, and Jappy and his better half climbed in, while the third Jap seeing that the little craft would instantly swamp if any further addition were made to her passengers—cheerfully climbed up, on his inverted boat, to await relief or rescue. The smaller boat, propelled by strong arms, and no doubt with anxious hearts reached the shore with all possible speed. Here they sought the nearest house, that of Mr. Payne and made known their distress and he at once started out with them in his gasoline launch, to rescue their companion from his precarious position. But on reaching the place where they had left him no boat was in sight and some hours were spent searching the channel before they finally espied it, still upturned and still some dark object on it, drifting near to Pender island shore. Mr. Payne at once hastened to take off the poor Jap, who drenched to the skin by his involuntary immersion, and exposed to the fierce cold winds for several hours, was well nigh exhausted. Speechless, although still conscious, he was carried up the embankment to the nearest house, Mr. Hoosen's. Help had come not an instant too soon, or there wuld have been one less Jap to prove a disquieting element in western development. For a few minutes after entering the house collapse seemed imminent to death like was his condition; but every possible attention was given him and presently under these kind ministrations he began to improve, and with the pluckiness of his race, he at once arose from his wrappings of hot blankets and insisted on getting to his boat and proceeding with his companions on his homeward voyage. This was accomplished in safety under Mr. Payne's pilotage—the wind now having gone down. But the daring venturesomeness in attempting to travel in a small boat in stormy weather well nigh cost one Jap's life, and endangered three.

OND MAN FROZEN.

Quebec, Feb. 5.—Baptiste Drolet, an old man, was picked up on St. Valerie street last night with both legs and face frozen.

THE NEW SUIT

Seen the New Comer? It's the New Two Button Sack Suit for Spring wear. It is a swell affair and will be very popular with good dressers during the coming season.

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ECCENTRIC ALFRED NOBEL.

Alfred Nobel, whose memory receives its annual revival in the award of his munificent prizes, has little personal knowledge of England. He disliked English climate and cooking—in London he found only one hotel and one restaurant where dinner was a possibility. And he qualified even this praise by describing their cuisine as "the least disagreeable" in London.

A disappointment that he never got over was that he was not elected a member of the Royal Society, while his lifelong weakness and nervous disposition and winter bronchitis made first Paris and then San Remo his chosen abode in his attainment of wealth.

Only twice did Nobel ever visit the great high explosive factory which he established in Scotland. In Paris he was to be seen daily, huddled up in his rugs, in his carriage, driving to his laboratory outside the city. He had an extraordinary knowledge of languages, a distrust of lawyers—he made his own will—and when heart disease came upon him he wore a sphygmograph to trace the irregularities of his pulse.

Tiring of the pictures on his walls he arranged with an art dealer to have his rooms hung with pictures on hire, returning them and receiving others in exchange as often as he liked. He took out 129 patents in England, and the invention to which he attached most importance was his artificial india rubber, of which few people have ever heard, because his dynamite speaks so loudly for itself.—London Chronicle.

King Carlos of Portugal is credited with smoking forty cigars a day.

The Daily Times

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Portland, Ore.—Oregon News Co., 147 Sixth Street.

CONCLUDING EVIDENCE OF INSINCERITY.

We do not know that any statements made by Premier McBride are worthy of serious consideration. That hon. gentleman has publicly disavowed any claims to statesmanship in his conduct of public affairs. He has plainly intimated that "politics is a game to be played," and that his views of the duties of a political leader are strictly limited to efforts, once in office, to stay in office. But Mr. McBride, with characteristic recklessness, delivered a statement in the Legislature yesterday which plainly calls for some comment. This statement, apart altogether from the language in which it was cl[illegible] — which was of course scarcely the language one would expect to proceed from the mouth of one who aspires to something higher than mere prvincial leadership—was extraordinary in its mendacity. The assertion was that the Liberal administration at Ottawa "is rotten to the core on the Asiatic immigration question." Now the policy of the Liberal administration at Ottawa on the Asiatic immigration question is embodied upon the statute books and in recent regulations. How does it compare with the policy of the Conservative party, which Mr. McBride supports? That party was in power for eighteen years. During that time, as a result of persistent agitation, a head tax of fifty dollars was imposed upon Chinese seeking entrance to the province. That was the extent of the Conservative government's efforts to restrict Asiatic immigration. But when the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction the law was practically repealed for the benefit of the contractors on that road. Tens of thousands of Chinese were brought in under bond or under regulations equally convenient, in order that the company should have all the alleged benefits of cheap labor. The Liberal government has been in power for eleven years, and the tax on Chinese has been increased to five hundred dollars per head. Another transcontinental railway is in process of construction. Doubtless the contractors on that line would be glad of such a concession as was accorded the C. P. R., but they will be compelled to employ only white labor. The officials of the company say they are satisfied to utilize white labor. Only yesterday the McBride government had an opportunity of testifying in a practical manner to its zeal for the cause of white labor. It purposes granting exemption from taxation to certain branch lines of railway shortly to be built within the province. The opposition proposed that a provision be incorporated in the measure by which the exemption should only apply to lines constructed with white labor. The Premier and Mr. Bowser refused to accept this provision on the ground that it would subject the bill to possible disallowance from Ottawa. They know perfectly well that Ottawa would not interfere in a matter which is purely a domestic affair between the province and the railways. Could there be a more convincing demonstration of the depth of their insincerity?

NOT CANDID; SIMPLY CUNNING.

Mr. Borden incorporated a false statement in the resolution he moved in the House of Commons upon the subject of Japanese immigration. He states in his resolution, as published in the Colonist, that the ratifications of the treaty with Japan was almost immediately followed by a large influx of Japanese immigration into Canada, implying that the increase in immigration was due to the fact of the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Borden had the report of Mr. Mackenzie King before him, and therefore he must have known that the suggestion contained in his resolution was false. If he had consulted his distinguished ally, Mr. Bowser, that gentleman could have told him something about the real cause of the rush of Japanese to this province. Mr. Bowser could have shown Mr. Borden a certain contract between M. Gotoh and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and contracts with other rich corporations which were the real instruments in promoting the influx to which he alluded in his resolution. M. Gotoh exhibited copies of contracts, the original of which contracts Mr. Bowser has been charged with knowing something about, to representatives of Japan as documentary proof that there was a strong demand for Japanese labor in the province. M. Gotoh tried to obtain a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company as further proof of this demand. He did not succeed, although Mr. Bowser stated he had suceeded and that he had authentic information that his friend M. Gotoh was coming here with fifty thousand laborers behind him. If M. Gotoh met with success in his efforts to secure a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific the inrush of Japanese laborers would have been appreciably augmented, and all would doubtless have been attributed by the honorable leader of the opposition, whose cunning now appears to be on an equality with the deceit of his ally Mr. McBride, to the effects of the ratifications of the treaty (which by the way, he urged the government to adopt and denounced the government for not adopting sooner).

A DECADENT LEADER.

We fear the associations of Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition at Ottawa, with the Conservative Premier of British Columbia, have had a very pernicious effect upon the former gentleman's character. Mr. Borden had at one time a reputation for fair-mindedness and honorable dealing in his relations with his political opponents and with the people of Canada. The events of the past two sessions of the federal House have completely shattered that reputation. Take Mr. Borden's resolution upon the subject of the British treaty with Japan, to which Canada became a party with the unanimous approval of the Conservative representation in Parliament, as an example of the disintegration of character to which we have drawn attention. That resolution has been described as very cunningly drawn, but it is transparently false and insincere in every one of its propositions. It declares that if the policy outlined by the Conservative government which went out of power in the year 1896 had been adhered to there would have been no Asiatic problem calling for solution at the present time. Mr. Borden has pointed out that it was the intention of the Conservative government to follow the treaty the United States was at the same time negotiating with Japan. Now the United States treaty with Japan was concluded and has been in force for more than a decade. Is it true that there is no Japanese immigration problem troubling the government of the United States? Is it not true that under the treaty to which Mr. Borden refers more than twice as many Japanese have entered the United States as have entered Canada? If it is contended that under the terms of the treaty the United States has power to legislate for the exclusion of Japanese, why is it that at this very day negotiations are being carried on between the two powers for the exclusion of Japanese from the shores of the republic? Furthermore, why is it that the negotiations of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux with the government of Japan were immediately successful, while the representative of the United States has experienced great difficulty in reaching a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty? It cannot be because the United States is desirous of imposing more stringent conditions upon Oriental immigration, as almost every newspaper of importance in the republic has extended hearty congratulations to Mr. Lemieux upon the unqualified success of his diplomatic mission, and there is no such widespread agitation in the United States as has been carried on in British Columbia against Japanese immigration. The secret of the success of the Post-Master-General's mission is apparent. He was received with cordiality and his representations were given an attentive hearing because Great Britain is an ally of Japan. The United States is loth to legislate directly against the Japanese because she recognizes the potential value of the trade of that growing power and because she realizes that to give offence to the Japanese government by restrictive legislation would have the effect of diverting the present and prospective trade into other channels. If the business which can be carried on with Japan is of value to the United States, it is worthy of all the efforts Canadians can put forth to secure it. Mr. Borden, for the sake of a party advantage he will find to be wholly illusory, and possibly in conformity with an understanding with the first and the shiftiest Conservative government British Columbia has ever had, says by his resolution that the treaty which promises to prove of great advantage to the Dominion at large and upon which the future commercial standing of British Columbia depends to some considerable extent, should be denounced in order that we may be in a position to do something we have the absolute assurances of Japan can be accomplished in a more satisfactory way. He is willing to put an affront upon the only ally of Great Britain because he has been told by two of the greatest political humbugs who ever lifted up strident voices in a legislature of the British Empire that some political advantage may be gained thereby. Mr. Borden has been plainly told by some of his leading Conservative newspaper supporters that he is in danger of losing more than he can ever gain by pursuing the course of a transparent political demagogue. His attention has been called to the famous utterance of a famous leader of the party, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die," yet he deliberately decides, on the dictation of men like Messrs. McBride and Bowser, to array the Conservative party against the Imperialistic sentiment of Canada and to stir up an agitation which, if the leaders in the agitation were not known to be what they are, might have a serious effect upon the future of the British Empire. Mr. Borden for a considerable number of years enjoyed a reputation as a broad-minded, far-seeing and well-meaning public man, hampered only by the littleness of the men with whom he had the misfortune to be surrounded. By his latest tactical blunder he has deliberately lowered himself to the plane of men of the calibre of the Premier and Attorney-General of British Columbia. He is welcome to every advantage he is likely to gain by his sacrifice. The extent of that sacrifice the leader of the federal Conservative party will presently realise to his cost.

FUSHIMA'S PORTRAIT FOR COUNCIL CHAMBER

Japanese Prince Presents the City With Picture of Himself.

The Japanese are not to be outdone in politeness or in acknowledgement of courtesies by even the people of the European races. Some time ago when Prince Fushimi passed through the city of Victoria he was met by the officials and extended the usual courtesies that are given to civilized nations' representatives. In acknowledgement of this His Royal Highness has presented the city of Victoria with a picture of himself as a souvenir. The letter accompanying it reads as follows:

"His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate.

"Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 25, 1908.

"Sir,—I am desired by His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi to transmit to you, Mayor of Victoria, the accompanying photograph of the Prince which His Highness wishes to present to the city of Victoria as a souvenir of his visit to Canada in June, 1907.

"In presenting His Highness' photograph I am to express his high appreciation of the courtesies and the cordial welcome which were extended to him by the citizens of Victoria during his visit to your country.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"K. MORIKAWA,
"H. I. Japanese M's. Consul.

"The Mayor of Victoria, British Columbia."

Mayor Hall replied as follows to the letter of presentation:

"Victoria B. C., Feb. 6, 1908.

"Mr. K. Morikawa, His Imperial Majesty's Japanese Consul, Vancouver, B. C.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, accompanied by a framed photograph of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, presented by His Imperial Highness to this city.

"On behalf of the city council and citizens of Victoria I would esteem it a favor if you would be good enough to express to His Imperial Highness our sincere thanks for this most appropriate souvenir of his visit to this city in June last, which is remembered with pleasure by all.

"Everyone who has seen the photograph has admired it very much.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"LEWIS HALL,
"Mayor."

TRADES AND LABOR.

Council Held a Meeting Last Evening and Disposed of Business.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council took place last evening in the Labor hall, Douglas street. Considerable routine business was disposed of, and many communications were received. The following delegates were presented and seated: Musicians, F. Dresser and T. E. Sullivan; Bartenders, W. J. S. Lawrie; Letter Carriers, C. Sivertz, re-elected.

A communication from the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council was received asking Victoria to pass a resolution requesting the department of labor to appoint secretaries of central labor bodies as correspondents to the Labor Gazette. This resolution was not favorably considered.

A special committee was appointed to wait on J. McInnis, member for Grand Forks, regarding Bill No. 23, intituled "An Act to Prevent Discrimination Against Members of Trade Unions."

A. A. Green and wife, of Riverside, Cowichan Lake, returned home yesterday, after spending a few days with Mrs. Green's mother, Mrs. Berridge, of Battery street.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has decided to give its grand masquerade ball on February 27th.

Break Down in C. P. R. System

Owing to a break down in the C. P. R. wire system on Vancouver Island, the Times is not in receipt of its usual Associated Press service to-day.

SMALLPOX ON THE STEAMER KAGA MARU

Case Is Reported to Be Mild One—Vessel Will Be Delayed.

The N. Y. K liner, the Kaga Maru, arrived at quarantine last evening and is still detained there. An inspection by Dr. Watt has revealed the presence of a mild type of smallpox in one of the steerage passengers.

The necessary steps have been taken to isolate the patient and to prevent any further spread of the disease. The steamship is also being fumigated which will necessitate a delay for some time.

Shearwater at San Diego

Special to the Times.

San Diego, Feb. 6.—The British sloop of war Shearwater finished taking in supplies this morning and will sail south later this afternoon. Her destination is Valparaiso, but she is to make several stops en route, and her orders may be changed.

Her officers expect she will go to the Hawaiian islands for a visit before returning to Esquimalt.

—The death of Mrs. John Sluggett occurred last Tuesday at her home in Saanich, where she has lived for the last 20 years. The late Mrs. Sluggett was born at Newport about 42 years ago. The funeral will take place from the family residence at Saanich this afternoon and then proceed to the South Saanich cemetery, where the remains will be interred. Rev. Mr. Letts will conduct the services.

—The usual prices of admission to the skating rink will be charged for Friday evening on the occasion of the basketball game between Victoria and Portland. The usual admission is 10c and 25c for skaters. Friday evening the prices will be reversed, 25c admission and 10c for skaters. It is expected that a big crowd will witness the game judging from the number of tickets sold.

—Joseph Bayley, an old timer here, died this morning at the Old Men's Home. The deceased was at one time proprietor of the Occidental hotel on Wharf street, and later of the "Half Way House" on the Esquimalt road. But he seemed to be unfortunate and finally he became an inmate of the home. The remains have been removed to W. B. Smith's undertaking parlors, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

DYING HEROINE.

Victim of Russian Barbarity Ending Her Days in Siberia.

In a loathsome cell in a Siberian prison, Marie Spiridonova, the brave young Russian girl who killed the brutal governor of Tamboff, is dying of consumption.

It was in February, 1906, that Marie Alexandrovna Spiridonova shot General Lonzhenvsky. When she was arrested by the Cossacks she was struck on the face and head, thrown upon the ground, and dragged by one leg down a staircase, her head bumping each step. Her ill-treatment caused temporary forgetfulness, and when she could not answer the questions put by her captors she was beaten on the face and breast, undressed and searched, and left in a cold cell. Then the assistant police-master and a Cossack officer arrived and "examined her with refined methods of torture that Ivan the Terrible might have envied."

The Russ sent to Tamboff a representative, who found that Spiridonova's body was covered with stripes and swellings caused by the nagiaka, that skin had been torn from her neck and face, that she had been kicked and trampled on, and that one of her eyes was terribly injured. Worse than all, she had been subjected to the most terrible indignity by a Cossack officer.

When she was sentenced to exile she was suffering from the disease which now promises to have a fatal termination. Her journey to Siberia was a triumphal progress, roses being offered at the wayside stations, and she became the heroine of the Russian youth.

CARNEGIE'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.

It is James Bertram, Andrew Carnegie's private secretary, who really gives away the Carnegie libraries. Mr. Bertram, Scotch born like his chief, makes a careful investigation of all demands made upon the millionaire for libraries, and his reports gathered by special agents employed for the purpose, are so carefully prepared that Mr. Carnegie depends almost entirely on his verdict. Mr. Bertram is one of the most highly-paid secretaries in America, and he is probably the only one who has a private secretary of his own in turn.

There are now several lady gondoliers in Venice, and the men of the trade are organizing an agitation against them.

The period of incubation is shortest among humming birds, some of them hatching their eggs in ten days.

Wrestling is the national sport of Persia, and the tournaments held to decide championships rival our football matches in popularity.

SPENCER'S FRIDAY BARGAIN NEWS

Extra Special for To-morrow

$18.50 TAPESTRY SQUARES for $11.75

For to-morrow we are making a special offering on Balmoral Tapestry Squares. The designs which are included in this assortment are all of the very latest, while the blendings are indeed beautiful. The size of them is **9 x 10** ft. **6** in. The regular price was **$18.50**. Extra special for to-morrow **$11.75**

Specially Interesting Bargains in Fine Axminster Carpets

Reg. Value $2.00, for $1.25

The sale of Axminster Carpets which is now being carried on involves our entire stock, which comprises of **1,800** yards of the best quality English Axminster These come in all the very latest and most up-to-date colorings and designs. The blendings which are to be found among them are indeed beautiful, while they are soft and springy. The regular value of these fine carpets was, per yard, **$2.00**. February House Furnishing Sale they are marked at **$1.25**

A CLEARANCE ON ALL BRUSSELS CARPETS.

During our House Furnishing Sale we intend to clear all Brussels Carpets at great reductions, and it will pay all Home Furnishers to take advantage of the savings which we are offering in this popular floor covering.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, REG. $1.00 and $1.25, FOR 75c.

This lot includes about **1,200** yards of fine English Body Brussels Carpet. These Carpets are too widely known to say much about, only that we wish to emphasize the fact that the price is exceedingly low in conformity with the high quality of the goods. The regular price was **$1.00** and **$1.25** per yard. During our House Furnishing Sale, per yard... **75c**

Beautiful Rugs Marked Low

AMINSTER HEARTH RUGS, size **18 x 36**. Regular price **$1.25**. February Sale Price **$1.00**
AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS, size **27 x 54**. Regular price **$2.50**. February Sale Price **$2.00**
WILTON RUGS, size **18 x 36** in. Regular price **$3.75**. February Sale Price. **$3.00**
WILTON RUGS, size **27 x 54** in. Regular price **$5.75**. February Sale Price. **$4.50**
WILTON RUGS, size **36 x 63**. Regular price **$7.75**. February Sale Price. **$6.10**
SMYRNA RUGS, size **37 x 72**. Regular price **$5.00**. February Sale Price. **$4.00**

February Prices on Our Fine Carpet Squares

Brussels Squares Greatly Reduced

BRUSSELS SQUARES, sizes **9** ft. x **7** ft. **6** in. Reg. price **$10.50** and **12.00**. February Sale, **$8.40** and **$9.60**
BRUSSELS SQUARES, sizes **9** ft. x **9** ft. Regular price **$16.80** and **$18.50**. February Sale price, **$13.45** and **$14.75**
BRUSSELS SQUARES, **9** ft. x **10** ft **6** in. Regular price **$18.50** and **$21.00**. February sale **$14.75** and..... **$16.80**
BRUSSELS SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **12** ft. Regular price **$21.50** and **$24.50**. February Sale price **$17.20** and **$19.60**
BRUSSELS SQUARES, size **11** ft. **3** in. x **12** ft. Regular price **$27.50** and **$30.00**. February Sale price **$22.00** and **$24.00**

Sale Prices on Axminster Squares

AXMINSTER SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **7** ft. **6** in. Regular price **$30.00**. February Sale price **$24.00**
AXMINSTER SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **9** ft. Regular price **$21.00** and **$35.00**. February Sale price, **$17.80** and **$28.80**
AXMINSTER SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **10** ft. **6** in. Regular price **$24.50** and **$42.50**. February Sale price **$19.60** and **$34.00**
AXMINSTER SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **12** ft. Regular price **$28.00** and **$48.00**. February Sale price **$22.40** and **$38.40**

Splendid Bargains, Velvet Squares

ENGLISH VELVET SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **9** ft. Regular price **$21.00**. February Sale price **$17.80**
ENGLISH VELVET SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **10** ft. **6** in. Regular price **$24.00**. February Sale price **$19.20**
ENGLISH VELVET SQUARES, size **9** ft. x **12** ft. Regular price **$27.50**. February Sale price **$22.00**

Extra Special Bargains From Furniture Dept. Friday

Friday's Specials on Cottage Lounges

COTTAGE LOUNGES, upholstered in green cotton repp. Owing to being slightly soiled, have been tremendously reduced. Regular **$9.00**. To-morrow, special **$4.75**

COTTAGE LOUNGES, upholstered in jute tapestry, are perfect in every way. Regular values **$8.50**. To-morrow, special **$5.75**

Special on Easy Chairs at $9.90

REGULAR VALUES $15 up to $17.50

To-morrow offers an exceptional opportunity to procure an Easy Chair at half. They are upholstered in good quality armure and tapestry, with spring seats and back. Reg. values **$15.00**, **$16.00**, **$16.50**, **$17.00** and **$17.50**. To-morrow, special **$9.90**

Special--Iron Bedsteads at $2.50

REGULAR VALUES $3.50.

For to-morrow we are making it worth your while purchasing a good Iron Bedstead. These are very strongly made and enamelled in white; size **4** ft. **6** in. wide and **4** ft. wide. Reg. values **$3.50**. To-morrow, special **$2.50**

Mrs. Potts' Sad Iron Sets Reduced

Reg. Value $1.25. Friday $1.00

These Sets consist of three double-pointed Irons, wood handle, which is detachable and always cool, with stand complete. Regular value, **$1.25**. Special for to-morrow **$1.00**

Toilet Sets Specially Marked For Friday

Reg. Value $4.75. Friday $3.90

A specially interesting bargain is offered in the Housewares Section for to-morrow. These consist of **10** pieces in assorted decorations and colors. The regular price was **$4.75**. Extra special, to-morrow **$3.90**

Universal Bread Mixers. Reg. Value $2.50. Friday $1.90

The Universal Bread Mixer is the most up-to-date mixer on the market. Nothing can beat it as a time and money saver. The accompanying illustration shows what it is like, the dotted lines being the revolving mixer inside. The patent cover keeps all dirt from getting into it while in operation. Mixes and kneads dough in three minutes. Six-leaf size, regular **$2.50**. Special to-morrow **$1.90**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

MALT and HYPOPHOSPHITES

Combined with the active principles of COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate or to anyone needing a tonic.

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST
Gov't. St., Near Yates St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE

A Corner in the Centre of the City

Having an extra large frontage on two prominent streets.

Well adapted for a large modern store and office building.

Easy terms of purchase.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

THE SYSTEM BUILDING TONIC
BEEF, IRON AND WINE
$1.00 a Bottle
Nothing Can Equal It When Got at
B. C. DRUG STORE
J. TEAGUE,
Old No., 27 Johnson St. New No., 541
Phone 356.

"The Contradiction"

"What will you take?"

"I will take a drop of ze contradiction."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Vell, you put in ze Johnnie Walker to make it strong, ze White Rock to make it weak, ze lemon to make it sour and ze sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, 'Here's to you!' and you take it yourself."

This discerning foreigner soon learned the value of a contradiction in this harmonious blend, he soon found that the whisky de luxe was Kilmarnock Scotch.

In this damp weather a dash of "Johnnie Walker" saves many a doctor's bill. Call for it at your club, hotel, bar or restaurant.

PITHER & LEISER
Sole Agents.
Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts.

USE
"LYMOL"
FOR
PEARLY TEETH.

As a preserver of the teeth "LYMOL" is absolutely unrivalled; it not only prevents tartar forming on the teeth, but it gives them a pearly whiteness. It is antiseptic and purifying.

ONLY 25c BOTTLE.

TRY OUR NEW
COLD CURE
A soothing remedy that really cures a Cold.

TERRY & MARETT
The Prescription Druggists
Southeast cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

LOOK UP THESE OFFERS
THEY ARE SNAPS.

TWO GOOD HOUSES
$2,500.00

A GOOD COTTAGE
$1,500.00.

CLOSE IN,
OFF OAK BAY AVENUE,
As a renting proposition, these will show good returns.

L. U. CONYERS & CO.
INSURANCE AGENTS.
Fire, Life, Accident.
Money to Loan, Real Estate.
COAL AND WOOD FOR SALE.
18 VIEW STREET.
Phone 1383.

DEAVILLE SONS & CO.
FAMILY GROCERS, ETC.
HILLSIDE AND FIRST ST.
If you Phone us your order we guarantee satisfaction.
Price and quality and prompt delivery may be relied on. Phone 931

Local News

—To make room for large spring stock, The Elite will sell $3 and $4 hats for 50c.

—For sale—Dry beach wood, delivered to any address for $4 per cord. E. A. Wilson. Telephone 290.

—The Sanitary Feather Works, formerly at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, are now located in their new factory, 1155 North Park street. Phone 392.

—Try the 35c lunch and dinner at the Cosy Corner Cafe.

—Mr. Crozier and family beg to thank the public of Chemainus for their kind expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

—A meeting of the Phrenological class will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Everybody is invited to attend. Come and get interested.

—A special meeting of the Municipal committee of the Legislature is called for 8:30 o'clock this evening to hear a deputation of Victoria ladies, bent upon promulgating the gospel of the adult franchise, irrespective of sex.

—Copies of the report of Ralph Smith, M. P. in the House of Commons, on the subject of Oriental immigration may be obtained at the Liberal rooms, over Hall & Walker's store on Government street. Those who have not already perused the speech should not fail to do so.

—New Arrivals For Spring Wear—Ladies' Coats, both in three-quarer length and the popular Pony Jackets; Ladies' Lingerie, consisting of Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Waists, Skirts, Nightgowns, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemise. All the newest styles, prices the lowest. Call and see them at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

—Last Tuesday afternoon a boy named Gordon was unfortunate enough to break his arm at the High school after the session. Gordon's hat had been thrown on a window sill with the intention of creating amusement for the onlookers. Gordon clambered up, but slipped and fell about six feet, fracturing his right wrist. He was taken to the Jubilee hospital, where the arm was set and attended to. Gordon is a recently admitted student at the High school, only just recently having come from Vancouver. His parents reside in James Bay district.

Sale Genuine English Wool Blankets—These deservedly popular Blankets are so well known and sought after because of their soft, downy finish and strong, even thread wool wove, which combines comfort and durability. We import them direct from England and in this sale have reduced the price on every pair in stock. Prices $6.00. Reduced to $4.85 and up. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates Street

OPERATION IN STORM.

Splendid Feat of a Liner's Surgeon in a Storm.

One of the most dramatic incidents in the history of Atlantic voyages took place during the recent passage of the Cunard liner Pannonia from the Mediterranean. The vessel was ploughing its way through a severe storm when the ship's surgeon, J. F. Orr, reported to the captain that a Scottish stoker named Law, who was suffering from appendicitis, was in a critical condition, and that if the man's life were to be saved an immediate operation was necessary.

The captain at once gave the order for the ship to be stopped, and dozens of gallons of oil were hurled overboard in the effort to keep the vessel from pitching in the heavy seas that were running. While every effort was thus made to keep the ship steady the surgeon, says the Express, was carrying out the operation in the sick bay below. The operation was successful, but when it was over the surgeon practically collapsed, so great had been the strain on his nerves. Every moment while he had been working with the knife he had been faced with the fear that the pitching of the ship in the storm might make his hand slip and cause a fatal wound. The stoker, who would have died within twenty-four hours had the operation been delayed, was convalescent when the ship arrived at New York.

Miss B. Pinkerton, who has been visiting Mrs. Simpson, Vancouver street, for the last couple of months, left by the Princess Victoria last night for her home in Roland, Man.

Thirty-one persons were killed while hunting in the United States last year.

Careful Readers Will Respond to These Suggestions
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S HOUSEHOLD BISCUITS
15 Cents per Pound

Carne's Up-to-date Grocery
Next to C. P. R. Office, Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

A Shirt Buying Opportunity

Our reputation as makers and sellers of HIGH CLASS SHIRTS distinctive in character, style and workmanship extends throughout Canada.

Conditions have created the opportunity to obtain these reliable shirts at reductions which means from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. off regular prices. Inspection and comparison will show the exceptional value of our special sale offering.

$2.50 Coat Shirts, in English Oxfords and French Zephyrs, for $2.00
$2.00 Coat Shirts in English Oxfords and French Zephyrs, for $1.60
$1.50 Coat Shirts in English Oxfords and French Zephyrs, for $1.20
$1.50 English Oxfords $1.00
$1.25 English Oxfords $1.00

THIS SALE LASTS FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

FINCH & FINCH
The Exclusive Style Store.
HATTERS,
1107 GOVERNMENT ST.

CORBIN'S BILL HAS PASSED COMMITTEE

Decision Reached to Recommend the Charter for Railway in Kootenay.

The railway committee decided last evening that the bill applied for by D. C. Corbin and others to incorporate a company to build 55 miles of railway in Southeast Kootenay should be reported to the House.

Yesterday morning, after hearing Messrs. Barnard and Hope, who opposed the Corbin application, and Messrs. Bodwell and Harvey, on behalf of the applicants, the committee discovered a wide divergence of opinion on the subject, and adjourned to meet again after the sitting of the House.

A second meeting was accordingly held after 5.30 o'clock, and after some further debate the committee divided on the question, and by a vote of 13 to 9 decreed that the preamble of the bill should be reported proved.

It is expected that the matter will entail some further debate in the House, as there was no apparent relaxation of purpose to fight the question to the end on either side. There will, however, be no minority report from the committee, the idea prevailing that owing to the peculiar nature of the conflict it had better be left, without prejudice to the determination of parliament.

MINING COMMITTEE MET THIS MORNING

Hon. Dr. Young Made Proposal Which Was Declared Out of Order.

Hon. Dr. Young had an amendment to propose to the mining committee, which met this morning, but it was declared out of order by the chairman, who intimated that the minister should embody his ideas in a bill, which would reach the committee in ordinary course. The proposed amendment has to do with the staking of placer claims.

Some years ago the size of the claims was enlarged, on motion of Dr. Young, and no alteration was made as to the staking thereof. As a consequence the miner is obliged to build a regular fence around his claim, the law calling for posts every certain number of feet. The suggestion is to change the law so that only corner posts shall be necessary.

The committee adjourned without transacting any business, but another meeting will be held shortly, when Harry Jones of Cariboo will make certain suggestions as to the inadvertent lapse of licenses, as reported some days ago.

—The case against F. C. Brewer, charged with obtaining goods from Estella Carrol under false pretences, was up before Magistrate Jay again this morning. A further remand was asked for, as the plaintiff was still under the doctor's care, as shown by a certificate produced. The case was remanded till next Monday.

—On Friday evening next at 7.30 a lecture entitled "Oriental Light on Bible Topics" is intended to be delivered at Harmony hall, View street, by George Henry Little, lately arrived here from Manchester, England. Mr. Little will be attired in the style of the eastern scribe and will give illustrations by models and curios from Palestine. The meeting is under the auspices of the Knights of the Round Table (ladies' club). A cordial welcome to any and all, old and young.

Y. M. C. A. DIRECTORS HELD A MEETING

Arrangements Made for Visiting Officials—Progress in the Association.

Arrangements were made last evening at the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. board of directors for the coming of C. R. Sayer and D. A. Budge, two prominent association officials. Mr. Sayer was for a number of years the secretary of the London Y. M. C. A., but was taken from this position and made travelling secretary for the association from Winnipeg to Victoria. He has been in Victoria several times already, and it will be remembered he addressed meetings with L. A. Southern, the religious work director of Canada. Mr. Sayer was responsible for the financial canvass of Edmonton last year when $75,000 were pledged in 14 days. In company with Mr. Budge he has opened the magnificent building this week. Mr. Sayer is a most enthusiastic worker, and will accomplish incalculable good during his stay here. D. A. Budge has recently returned from the antipodes, where he spent two years working on the association's new building movement. As a result of his active interest the Southern Cross Associations are experiencing a period of renewed activity.

Mr. Budge has many friends in Victoria. He has been general secretary of Montreal Y. M. C. A. for 30 years. He has seen that association grow into an institution occupying the finest corner on the famous Dominion square. They have been forced to abandon this building, and selling the building and lot they are at present able to raise a $350,000 building without asking for any financial aid.

Mr. Sayer will address a meeting in Victoria next Sunday. Mr. Budge staying over in Vancouver until the following day. The Ladies' Auxiliary will prepare a banquet for next Tuesday evening, after which a conference of business men will confer with the two association officials.

The treasurer's report for last month showed an expenditure of $674.23, with the receipts totalling $718.75, leaving $44.52 on hand.

Dr. Hands, the city librarian, offered a number of magazines and illustrated papers to the association. His offer was thankfully received.

The Ladies' Auxiliary offered to pay for the new association piano. The board wrote expressing its appreciation.

The finance committee reported that pledges on the year's budget were progressing favorably. The association burget amounts to $5,000, of which $2,500 is raised by subscription.

The educational committee reported a new Pitman's shorthand class, for which W. Suttle, of the Boys' Central school, has been secured as teacher. A class in "first aid to the injured" will be started this month. Dr. Grahame, the chairman of the physical committee, having decided to give his services as teacher.

The religious work committee reported a very successful month's work. R. C. Horne has assumed the chairmanship of the committee. The chief event of the month had been the visit to this city of H. W. Arnold, of the Washington, D. C., association, who has been making a tour of the western States in the interests of the association's religious work. At the request of A. W. McCurdy, president of the local association, who met Mr. Arnold at Washington, the latter decided to visit Victoria. He met the local members in two important conferences, addressed a mass meeting, and arranged for a layman's federation to carry on important progressive work in connection with the various churches here, the chief feature of which will be the inauguration of "shop classes" in some of the larger factories and shops in this city.

The boys' department now consists of over 100 members, all attending the public schools. The following new members were enrolled during January:

Active—J. G. Brown, George Hodgert, H. Hartnell, L. Macrae, Charles Baylis, George Robinson, S. Thoburn, A. Mouly, F. Archibald, T. Hayward, A. F. Knight, George Harris and W. T. Williams.

Associate—E. B. Watkins George Stokes, Charles Surphlis, A. Lineham, W. J. Gawley, J. K. Brennon, Percy Howard, W. McIntosh, L. C. Eby, Alexander Stewart, H. McLorie, S. McLean and L. Beckwith.

Boys—J. F. Brown, T. Liddiard, Paul Clyde, Allan Danes, D'Arcy Danes, D. Whittier, Blane Sheldon, W. T. Baker, Sidney Driver, Harold Carne, A. H. Maynard.

The following directors were present at last night's meeting: E. E. Wootton, who presided in the absence of the president, A. W. McCurdy; Dr. S. G. Clements, Dr. Russell, W. Scowcroft, E. M. Whyte, E. W. Whittington and Secretary A. J. Brace.

President McCurdy is expected back early next week.

—The members of First Presbyterian church choir were entertained last night by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison at their residence, Discovery street. A pleasant evening was spent, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison being splendid host. Music and all kinds of guessing and other games being indulged in. Refreshments of a delicious character were served before the party dispersed. Three cheers and a tiger were given for their kind host by the choir, Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King being sung at the close.

THE WHITE SLAVES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Miss Murcutt Drew a Large Audience Again Last Evening in A. O. U. W. Hall.

Last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall, Miss Murcutt, the famous lecturer, traveller and writer, who is at the present time giving a series of lectures in the city on behalf of the local branch of the W. C. T. U., gave a very graphic account of the "White Slaves of Great Britain." The hall was well filled with a very appreciative audience, who frequently applauded the speaker.

Owing to the extensive manner in which Miss Murcutt has travelled, to almost every part of the known world, her lectures are full of information and are of absorbing interest, and the way in which the hall was filled goes to show that Victorians are taking advantage of the present opportunity to obtain some knowledge of Miss Murcutt's experience.

She gave a vivid description of the misery, vice and degredation which she found in the large centres of Great Britain, of the awful squalor and filth, and the abject poverty, which in many cases were the result of the liquor traffic, which is allowed to hold full sway in these parts. The "Gin Palaces" are found every few yards, which cater to the tastes of the degraded denizens who are living in the adjacent environments.

Miss Murcutt stated that the average age of the inhabitants of the fashionable districts in the west end was 55 years, while that of the poverty-stricken sections at the east end was only 40 years. Besides a large percentage of the children died before the age of five was reached. "They positively do not get a chance," she said, and in many cases the struggle for existence was appalling.

The lecturer declared that efforts had been made to evangelize these poor people, but that it was not preaching that was wanted, but more substantial aid, to elevate the "submerged tenth." She was proud, she stated, when the large numbers of unemployed were offered large sums of money which had been raised to give them relief, and in reply to the offer they answered: "We do not want charity. Give us work." The only way in which the present problem could be solved would be by the enactment of such legislature as would give work to all where each can obtain a living wage.

The lecturer described the terrible degredations to which women sank through the drink habit and the temptation which is constantly before the poor little children. Several anecdotes were told to illustrate the speaker's experience with these conditions. Miss Murcutt spoke of the thousands of ill-paid women who were driven to a life of shame in order to get a living. She thought the individuals were not always so much to blame as those who employed them and only allowed the meest pittance as a wage.

The work of Dr. Barnado was highly to be commended, she thought, for the great number of boys that had been rescued and housed. She believed that if her hearers understood as thoroughly as she did the awful conditions which prevailed in the large centres of Great Britain, they would immediately suppress all such traffic here. She appealed to the citizens of Victoria to make this a clean city, and remove all temptation from the boys and girls now growing up. Cards were handed round the hall for the purpose of allowing all who wished to become members of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Jenkins presided at the lecture, and the speaker was given a hearty vote of thanks.

"Women of Other Lands" will be the subject to-night and to-morrow night "Russia and Its Island Prison Sagha—the only British women who has visited this Russian convict settlement. At to-morrow night's lecture an admission of 25 cents will be charged to help in defraying Miss Murcutt's expenses.

FRIENDLY HELP.

Donations Acknowledged and Business Done at Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held Tuesday morning in the market building. Mrs. Grant presided and there were 12 members present. The treasurer's report showed that 33 persons had been helped during January. Sixteen had clothing, 11 fuel, 14 groceries, 6 milk, (daily.)

Cash donations were acknowledged from a friend, M. Jackson, T. R. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Herbert, E. V. Bodwell, J. B. Babcock, Harold Robertson, Harry Pooley.

Donations of clothing were received with thanks from the following: Mrs. W. B. McMicking, Mrs. James Hastie, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. C. A. Holland, Miss Scott, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Foot, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Holmes.

The society wishes to remind the friends of the society that it is in need of underclothing for men, women and children.

—Fell & Co., quality grocers, will offer for Saturday only: Griffin's Sugar Cured Hams at 15c per lb.

A Perfect Player Piano
THE WONDERFUL
ESTEY
IT PLAYS ANYTHING
Fletcher Bros.
SOLE AGENTS.
1231 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fresh Vegetable Are Scarce

TRY OUR

LARGE CANS TOMATOES 15c.
TOMATOES, 2-lb. tins, 2 for 25c.
CORN, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
PEAS, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
BEANS, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
PUMPKIN, per tin ..... 15c.
BEETS, per tin ..... 15c.
ASPARAGUS, 35c. and .. 25c.

F. P. WATSON
Phone 448. GROCERIES. 623 Yates St.

Sutton's Seeds

Fresh stock of these FAMOUS ENGLISH SEEDS just received direct from England.

SUTTON'S SEEDS are recognized all over the world as the best in existence, both as regards Pedigree and High Germinating Power.

SOW SUTTON'S SEEDS AND GET RESULTS.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

—The regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., will be held this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. At 8.30 work in the page, esquire and knight rank will begin. All members are asked to attend.

—A number of cases have come to light of new arrivals from the east not being aware that there is manhood suffrage in this province. Every man has a right to vote if he comes under the following conditions: He must be a British subject of the full age of 21; he must have resided in the province at least six months prior to making application and in the city of Victoria one month. All he has to do to be entitled to vote is to call at the Liberal rooms or some other place for registering.

Get Your Pick

To Clear Balance of Fall Goods we will give you your Choice of any

Suiting in the Store Made to Order for $20.00

THIS WEEK ONLY.

WIDE AWAKE TAILORING CO.
543 Johnson St.

University School
FOR BOYS
VICTORIA, B. C.
PRICIPALS
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab
J. C. BARNACLE, Esq, London Univ.

Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B. A. (Oxford), and E. Cartwright, Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge).

Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.

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CRICKET CLUB HELD MEETING

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR COMING SEASON

Plans for Wiping Out Deficit and Placing Club in Good Financial Position.

The cricket season is fast approaching, and the members of the local clubs are preparing for the opening of the coming year in an energetic manner. The Victoria club met last night in the Driard hotel and listened to the reports of the secretary and treasurer for the past season, and elected officers in readiness for the coming summer.

The matter of a cricket week this year and the entertainment of the visitors was discussed at some length. Most likely clubs will come from Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Vancouver, Nelson, Vernon, New Westminster and possibly Calgary.

The question of raising the fee for the purpose of meeting the deficit in the funds of the club and putting it on a sound basis was discussed, and it was decided to take the consensus of opinion of all the members of the club before making any change.

The present fee is $10 a year, and the proposition is to change it to $20. There is at present a deficit hanging over the club to the amount of about $300. This was caused by the entertainment of visitors during the cricket week last season, and it was felt that some steps should be taken at once to put the club on a solvent basis.

The election of officers was a very tame affair, only one contest taking place, and that being for the position of captain. The nominees were L. S. V. York and J. C. Barnacle. Upon being put to a vote it was found that they had tied for the position, so Mr. Barnacle withdrew in favor of Mr. York.

The following is the list of officers elected:

Hon. president, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. vice-presidents, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, A. J. C. Galletly, Dr. J. D. Helmcken and Hon. C. E. Pooley.

President, Hon. Justice Irving.

Vice-presidents, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., W. B. Bryce, Hon. Justice Drake, Geo. Gillespie, A. P. Luxton, K. C., E. Mohun, E. B. McKay.

Captain, L. S. V. York.

Vice-captain, F. B. Tye.

Secretary, J. C. Barnacle.

Treasurer and assistant secretary, Capt. H. J. R. Cullin.

Committee of management, J. W. D. York, W. T. Williams, A. Coles, W. D. Le Maitre and J. F. Meredith.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the outgoing treasurer, A. Coles, and Secretary J. C. Barnacle, and a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

The following is the report of the secretary:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg to read you the annual report of the committee for the season 1907. The committee met nine times, and the following is an account of the attendances: Messrs. Warden, 9; Ashley, 6; W. York, 9; L. York, 6; Goward, 5; Coles, 7; Cullin, 3.

The committee elected by you worked harmoniously, and generally put their committee before other pleasures. And yet there is a deficit. There ought not to be, whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the committee? In my mind we are all to blame, for I feel certain that if we all spent more time in getting the support for cricket that really exists in this city, we should have a surplus instead of a deficit.

Therefore, in selecting your committee for the coming season, choose men who can and will give their time freely for the good of the club.

There will be a lot to do, and much money will be needed especially as we have promised to have the annual tournament held here.

Last year we lost several playing members owing to the formation of the Oak Bay club.

Yet we more than filled up the gaps as sixteen full members and one junior were added to the list of members, and among these some very useful players.

Many think that it was a mistake to abolish the entrance fee since it did not serve its object, namely, of bringing a bigger membership and making the club financialy stronger.

Also they contend that since the club cannot pay its way we must increase the subscription or in some way lessen expenses.

As we stand at present the subscriptions from members are not sufficient to run the club; the officers, therefore, have to go round with the hat to anyone who has ever mentioned cricket or shows the least sign of interest in the game.

This method of running the club is not dignified, and is particularly obnoxious to the unfortunate officers.

Yet there are many old veterans living in Victoria who are only too glad to be members or honorary members. All these gentlemen should be gathered in. Again, gentlemen, I will say that you must elect officers who will give freely of their time, and devise means to rub out this deficit and put the club on a proper footing.

I can say that last year we had good wickets both for practice and matches. I am not saying they were all that could be desired, but comparatively speaking and considering the money available they were good.

Of course, for the coming season great care will have to be taken, and the groundsman of last year suggests top dressing of the match square and the practice wickets. University school have been allowed to play football down the side of the square, and speaking as a cricketer I do not consider the ground is any the worse.

On behalf of University school, I want to say that for the use of the grounds and the kindness extended to rising cricketers from the school, I will be responsible for the top-dressing of the match and practice portions; also, that when this work is done these portions shall be roped off.

Now, here I may say that the incoming committee cannot start too early in procuring three grounds for the tournament.

I am convinced that the only way to run the tournament satisfactorily is to have three grounds, all in good order, available. There are three which can be made good if properly seen to in good time.

The following was the showing of the club in matches played: Played, 15; won, 12; lost, 1; drawn, 2.

We lost to Vancouver in the cricket week, drew to the Burgards in Vancouver, and rain stopped play in New Westminster.

The best batting average belongs to Mr. Alex. Martin. His figures were: Number of innings, 13; N. O., 3; most in an inning, 87*; top of runs, 400, average, 40.

The best bowling average belongs to Mr. W. P. Gooch. His figures were: Overs, 85; maidens, 21; runs, 211; wickets, 28; average, 7.5.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Gooch are winners of the prizes so kindly offered by The Week for the best average in the town.

As captain last year, I may say that I had the pleasure of skippering a good team. The batting was strong, the fielding generally good; the bowling was good, but not enough changes. I must confess that on every occasion but one I was proud of my team.

You all know that occasion—the chief occasion of the year. How all the batsmen fell!

I cannot explain it, for I consider that these same batsmen opposed to the same bowling, could not be deposed for anything short of 100 nine times out of ten.

Well, that's neither here nor there—we were beaten, well beaten, and as good sportsmen, we must take our medicine. Yet, during the coming season let us reciprocate the dose.

Looking back to the tournament held in Vancouver, the Vancouver Cricket Club are to be congratulated on a most successful week. The grounds were in good shape and the arrangements generally, both on and off the field, were excellent. We came away losers, but after a very enjoyable week.

Again, let us go one better this year, for by so doing we are putting the game of cricket on a good footing in British Columbia and the west coast, and when a team is selected to represent Canada in the old country, there will surely be a good sprinkling from the west, and particularly from our own club.

ATHLETICS.

GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.

The gymnastic display arranged for February 11th by the Victoria West Athletic Association has been postponed until ebruary 25th. This has been found necessary to give time to the contestants to train for the various events. The display promises to be one of the best ever seen in Victoria and in many respects will be far superior to the one held last year. The programme will consist of one basketball game between the J. B. A. A. seniors and Victoria West, two boxing bouts, a wrestling bout and a display of gymnastics generally. "Sammy" Dufty is booked for the boxing and no doubt will prove one of the best drawing cards. He does not confine all his superfluous energy to senior league soccer. He is a much talked of pugilist, and said to be game with any amateur his size. The two boxing matches will be four round each and purely for amateur exhibition purposes. "Tommy" Niel is the wrestler decided upon, but his adversary has yet to be chosen. "Tommy" is a first rate mat artist. The tumbling of Colly Hill is well known to Victorians, and as the leader of a squad of club boys he should be well worth seeing. Instructor Sergeant Nott and a class of club members will be seen in horizontal and parallel bar work and Neilish is down on the programme for an exhibition of Indian club swinging. This is the second annual exhibition of the club and no doubt will be a very entertaining evening will be spent.

WHAT IS AN AMATEUR.

A subject of considerable interest in connection with the Olympic games is the definition of an amateur. The games will be entirely confined to amateurs, and the British Olympic committee have deemed it desirable to adopt for the various sports the amateur definition enforced by the ruling body of each sport in England. The English definitions do not in many cases coincide with those in force in other nations, but for the purposes of the games every competitor will have to be qualified as an amateur in his particular branch of sport according to the English definition.

There are very wide differences in the various sports, and cricket (which does not come within the scope of the Olympic games) and rowing may be taken as the two extremes. In the laws of cricket the amateur status is not defined, and the dividing line between amateurs and professionals is a very thin one. No player is counted an amateur, whi is employed on a cricket ground as a groundsman or bowler, or who plays the game for wages. But amateurs are allowed to take salaried offices in county clubs with a minimum of work, and Australian players who have shared the profits of tours have not lost their amateur status.

In rowing the definition is lengthy and severe. It is the only sport in which the social position of a man is taken into consideration, and on this subject the French federation has refused to support the Amateur Rowing Association of England. In rowing no oarsman is an amateur who has competed for money with or against a professional, or for a prize, who has taught athletic exercises for profit, who has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan, or laborer, or engaged in manual labor or any menial duty.

In athletics, swimming, gymnastics, and wrestling the definition is practically identical, an amateur being one who has never competed for money or a staked bet, taught any athletic exercise for gain, or takes part in any competition with anyone who is not an amateur.

In cycling the amateur is one who has never engaged in or taught any athletic exercise for money or other remuneration, or knowingly competed with or against a professional for a prize in public.

In lawn tennis, polo, and lacrosse the amateur is not defined, no necessity having arisen owing to the fact that prfessionals do not take part in those sports.

In association football any player registered with the F. A. as a professional, or receiving any consideration above his necessary hotel and traveling expenses actually paid, is considered a professional. In the Rugby union game the rules defining amateurs and professionals are long and elaborate, and no player who takes part in a Northern Union game, no matter what his social status may be, can play in the Rugby Union game, professionalism not being recognized as in the sister code. A player who receives anything beyond his necessary hotel and traveling expenses is also a professional.

In fencing the definition is the same as in athletics, with exceptions in favor of schoolmasters who teach fencing as part of their duties without extra remuneration, and commissioned officers of the forces in respect of work done in their capacity as officers.

In golf the amateur is one who has never made any article connected with the game, carried clubs for hire after the age of fifteen years (or at any time within six years of playing), or received consideration for playing a match or giving lessons in the game.—Old Country Exchange.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE TEST GAME.

Soccer men are all agog over the big association football test game to be played at Ladysmith on Saturday next. The way in which the men show up in this game will to a large extent determine the line-up that will meet Vancouver in the all-star Island vs. Mainland, which is a sort of climax of the season's play.

Struthers has left the Island, so will be unable to take his place in the game on Saturday. It is not improbable that he may be in the opposing camp, for he is gone to live in the Terminal City.

Ed Whyte goes to Ladysmith to-morrow to make final arrangements for the game, and the others will go up Saturday morning.

Neither of the fullbacks that were picked for team B will be able to take their places, Dunn being the last who finds it impossible to go up the line. His place will be taken by O'Connell, of Ladysmith, and Struther's place will be taken by Grahame, of Nanaimo.

B team will play in white jersey and A team in red. Players will provide themselves with these colors.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NANAIMO COMING.

What may be the last big Rugby game of the season in this city will be played at Oak Bay on Saturday next between the Nanaimo and the Victoria teams. It will be remembered that Victoria defeated the coal city men on their home grounds, but that last Saturday Vancouver only gained the victory by the merest trifle, and the Nanaimo men say that had the refereeing been fair they would have won. Be that as it may, it is certain that the game on Saturday will be a good one and well worth going out to see.

A game is being played this afternoon at Beacon Hill for the purpose of practicing.

While it is hardly possible for Victoria to win the championship of the province this year, it is possible for them to have a fine game of Rugby and to show that the Victoria team is still in fighting condition and as good as any in the province, although not the victors in the two matches that were played against Vancouver.

In the game at Nanaimo the two high school boys, Erb and Gowen, played star Rugby, so they have been given a place on the line-up for this week. That will make three high school boys on the team altogether, for Johnson always plays at fullback. The following is the personnel of the team:

Fullback, Johnson; three-quarters, Harvey, Erb, Gowen, Thompson and F. Nason; halfbacks, Newcombe and Brae; forwards, Adams, Spencer, Miller, Sweeney, Arbuckle, Couch and Milligan; spare men, Bendroldt, Sedger and McCarter.

BASKETBALL.

SHAMROCKS WIN.

The junior basketball game played last evening gave the Shamrocks a win over the J. B. A. A. by a score of 12 to 11. The win practically decides the league championship and was made the occasion of great rejoicing on the part of the Shamrocks. V. Stewart called the teams to order promptly on time and started what turned out to be an exciting match. Referee Stewart could have called fouls on innumerable occasions, but his policy of leniency produced a faster and cleaner match. During the first half neither team showed any superiority and any goals scored were from individual play. The following players netted points in the first half: J. B. A. A., Elworthy 4, Abrey 2; Shamrocks, O'Rourke 2, Keoppock 2 and Silver 2 from fouls. At halftime the score was 6 to 6.

On resuming, the Shamrocks pressed hard and for several minutes bombarded the Bay's goal with several narrow escapes. They were at last rewarded with a goal from Silver, and a minute later the same player scored again. With the score at 10 to 6 things looked black for the James Bays, but they fought pluckily. Silver was caught running with the ball and Cousins netted a goal from the free shot. The Shamrocks were not to be denied and O'Rouke scored again. Elworthy gained two more points for the Bays from a good shot at goal, and just on the call of time another goal came as a result from good play by Elworthy.

Second-half points were scored as follows: J. B. A. A., Cousins 1, Elworthy 4; Shamrocks, O'Rouke 2, Silver 4.

The Shamrocks had the best of the play during the second period, although their victory was a very narrow one. Spectators turned out in plenty and the yells of encouragement were too much for the referee's whistle at times. The closing score was 12 to 11 in favor of the Shamrocks.

The league now stands as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Shamrocks	7	6	1	12
J. B. A. A.	6	4	2	8
Emmanuel B.	6	2	4	4
V. W. A. A.	5	2	3	4
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	5	2

A pretty feature of the evening was the royal way in which both teams were treated by the young ladies present. A banquet had been prepared by the girls of the Swastika Basketball Club, and with Father Caine in the chair a most enjoyable evening was spent. The table was decorated by streamers of red, white and blue and a pretty flag scheme used to brighten the well-laid table.

PORTLAND COMING.

The Portland Y. M. C. A. men will arrive in Victoria on Friday evening from Vancouver and will be entertained by the local Y. M. C. A. The match will commence at 8:45 o'clock in the skating rink at the old Assembly hall, and is likely to prove a very exciting event. Portland has one of the best teams in the International Pacific Coast League, and the game is bound to be a fast one and well worth watching.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMPSON CUP GAMES.

The three athletic teams of the High school expect to play their return games with Vancouver High school on February 15th. These games are in the Thompson Cup series. The three Thompson cups go to the High school, winning most points in three different games. The games are Rugby football, basketball and ladies hockey. At present the hockey and basketball cups are held by Victoria, but the Rugby football cup by Vancouver. This year's results to date show Victoria with wins for basket ball and Rugby and a draw at hockey. The local boys will have to win or draw to gain the trophies, while the girls will have to win outright to retain the cup at present in their custody. There will be thirty players make the trip and it is expected a large number of rooters will accompany the locals.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a proposition among cricketers to raise the membership fee from ten to twenty dollars a year. This seems to the ordinary observer one of the surest ways of killing the sport that the club could possibly adopt. Even ten dollars is a big fee for a large number of people, who would like to play the game, and the increase would be a permanent barrier. The fact that the fee is ten dollars only should not prevent those who can afford it from paying the larger amount.

The Y. M. C. A. senior and intermediate teams will have a full practice on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill, commencing at 3 o'clock. All players are particularly requested to be present to prepare for the game against Nanaimo on the following Saturday.

Admission to the skating rink on Friday night will be 25 cents, on account of the big basketball game being played between Portland and the local Y. M. C. A. Skates on that evening will cost only 10 cents.

FAIRYLAND OF FRUIT TREES IN NORTHWEST

In the East where farming is done on the extensive rather than on the intensive plan, it is hard for the cultivator of the soil to imagine land worth $1,000 an acre. The remarkable returns this year, however, from fruit growing in the irrigated districts of Washington make it a matter beyond dispute. There are dozens of men in the Yakima valley who have netted from $1,000 to $1,500 an acre from their orchards, while the cases are not infrequent where the income has gone above the $2,000 mark. That, too, in a season when apples, at least, are a short crop.

Fruit shipped from North Yakima this year will have an approximate value of $500,000 to the growers. In round figures there will be 550 cars of fruit from this station alone. This amount, expressed in terms of a train, means a string of cars four and a half miles long. The unusual financial returns are partly due to the higher price commanded by fruit this year. On the lower grade of apples the prices are double those of last year; on the higher grades, perhaps a third more. In the early fruits the yield here was good and the marked shortage in the competing growing centres of the United States gave Washington growers the advantage of extra prices.

An estimate of the Yakima output given by fruit-shippers for this section is as follows: Peaches, 250 cars averaging $800 a car; plums and prunes, 25 cars at about $550 a car; pears, 40 cars at $750 per car, and apples, 225 cars at $900 a car. In addition to this there was an immense quanity of fruit of all kinds sent out by package express.

Out here the fruit story has usurped the proportions and popularity of the fish story. So astounding are some of the figures of returns and so amazing the size claimed for individual specimens that Yakima farmers no longer ask you to take their statements on trust, but are ready with certified cheques and giant potatoes to show any one from Missouri.

What Fifty-Nine Pear Trees Did.

The biggest story of the year concerns fifty-nine pear trees covering a little less than an acre of ground, which produced nearly a thousand boxes of fruit. The pears were marketed in New York and the owner of the orchard was something more than $2,600 "to the good" after paying expenses. The trees were of the Anjou variety and seventeen years old.

Peaches eleven inches in girth were produced by one-year-old Elberta trees. Many trees in this district bear in their second year, and the third can be counted on to give a comfortable crop. The one-year-olds above mentioned bore from two to twelve peaches a tree. One man got three good-sized apples from a one-year-old Wagner tree, though truth compels the admission that such horticultural precocity is unusual even in this land of surprises. A man who had twelve acres in fruit sold two tons of cherries, two tons of pears, 9,000 crates of peaches, to say nothing of apples, which are generally the heaviest crop in any orchard.

W. L. Wright, a veteran orchardist of the valley, raises sixty-eight different varieties of fruit on twenty-eight acres. He estimates his apple crop alone at 10,000 boxes this yar and his returns on them at $18,000. Another man's income from peaches and apples was $20,000. W. I. Huxtable received $10,863.40 for the peach crop on eight acres of his orchard, and five acres were three-year-old trees. Peter Bach sold the peaches raised on an acre and a half for $2,137. One and three-quarter acres in Spitzenberg apples brought Osborne, Russell & Sons $4,000, a return of about $2,256 an acre. The first-grade apples brought $2.50 a box. Mr. Russell made more than $1,000 an acre on four acres of Elberta peaches. Twenty-four Winter Nellis pear trees, nine years old, produced at the rate of $18 a tree, the combined product giving their owners $456. In the past three years these two dozen trees have been worth $1,062 cash. A Yellow Newton apple tree yielded nineteen boxes of first-grade apples which sold for $2.25 a box and five boxes of culls at a dollar a box. An income of $47.75 from a single tree is not to be sneezed at.

Each Year's Needless Alarm.

With the immense added acreage in fruit each year there goes up the cry of overproduction, but such warnings cannot have any immediate effect in the face of the fact that an Oregon man sold pears this year at $8.50 a box, that choice apples bring $1.50 to $2.50 in the home market, that from a five-acre orchard of the "despised Italian prunes" a man received $3,600, and that from three and a half acres in peach trees Mrs. Thekla Weisberger, a woman orchardist, received $2,900.

The size of the fruit is another subject for incredulity. Twenty-ounce pippins are so common as to excite comment no longer, while other varieties are proportionately huge. A "freak" apple weighing a pound was grown on a first year Spitzenberg graft on a pear tree.

Vineyards, an experiment of the past year or two, have proved so remunerative that next year will see at least twice the acreage in grapes. First-year vines have produced at the rate of $300 an acre, and now most of the favorite varieties, including the Tokay, are grown here. Individual bunches tip the scales at seven and eight pounds. One hundred vines at Sunnyside produced 4,530 pounds, which sold at three cents per pound. The vines covered only about a seventh of an acre.

While fruit gives the biggest return in proportion to the acreage, a $2,000,000 hay crop in the valley proves that industry a paying one. "I never knew there was so much hay grown in the world as I saw stacked in the Yakima valley," said an Eastern tourist, and the remark, if extravagant, is one frequently heard. Haying here is not merely the conclusion of the harvest season, but a more or less continuous performance, lasting from the first of May well into November. There are four crops of alfalfa grown, though the last crop is not generally harvested, as it is not always possible to cure it. Most farmers use the fourth growth for pasturage. As there are no fall rains to speak of, and not much snow, the hay for home consumption can stand in the big mows in the fields all winter with only a slight loss. That to be marketed is baled, though this year, owing to the enormous yield, there was a shortage of balers and of baling wire, which, together with the shortage of railroad cars, has delayed the farmers in getting their hay to market. Alfalfa sells on an average of from $7 to $9 a ton, and timothy for $14 to $15. In spite of the big production it is not thought that the price will be less, or that the hay will go begging. Last winter alfalfa sold in Seattle for $26 a ton, and there was not enough to supply the demand at that price.

The hop crop was the only failure this year, and that through no fault of production. The hops grew quite as abundantly as usual, but the price was so low as to prevent many raisers from picking. Much money has been made in times past from hops, which was one of the earliest crops found available for the alkali country, but the time has come, say the hop buyers, when many of the hop fields will have to go. The point of over-production has been reached in this commodity, as is evidenced by the seven or eight cents offered at the opening of the season this year, as against fourteen and fifteen last. The hop output of the state is 33 1-3 per cent. less than last year, many growers figuring that they would be actually out of pocket for picking and hauling it they sold at the market price. Recent sales at four cents a pound have justified their judgment.

Wheat and other grains are grown to some extent in the Yakima valley, but more extensively on the dry lands between the Columbia river and Spokane. "Dry land" is used in contradistinction to "irrigated land." A homesteader in the Sunnyside district cleared $1,600 the first year off a virgin crop of wheat. It is the general belief that the first year on a homestead is all outgo and no income, but this case proves the rule.

A Costly Rainfall.

While it is a fairly safe assertion that there is no rain in the irrigated country—the total rainfall of North Yakima, for instance, averaging only 6.15 inches, including snow—like all weather predictions, it is subject to variation. A totally unexpected cloudburst in the Okanogan country this year is responsible for thousands of bushels of damaged wheat. The rainfall lasted only half an hour, but it cost the farmers of that district thousands of dollars. Out of 7,500 bushels of wheat, one farmer expected to save only 2,500. Mabton, a railroad town to which the wheat country is tributary, claims that it will handle 800,000 bushels of wheat this year. The state grain inspector estimates that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested in Washington this year. The farmers get from sixty to seventy cents a bushel at the warehouses. Calling the mean price sixty-five, the season's crop is worth $26,000,000 to them. This is one of the biggest financial harvests the state has known.

With the wheat threshed and the hay baled and the apples packed, the potato holds the centre of the stage. The Yakima Burbanks have long been famous, and thirty-five and forty-acre fields are numerous. They are dug by machinery, four horses drawing the heavy apparatus which digs four rows at a time. One forty-acre field produced 500 tons of Netted Gems, for which its owner refused $16 a ton. So far the potato market is a little under the average, but it will doubtless improve. Last year the price on the Sound rose to $2.50 a sack, and the simple Irish "praties" advanced to the rank of a luxury. Potatoes weighing three and four pounds apiece have been found in every field. One rancher was able to show several six-pound spuds. There was quite a brisk little trade in the big potatoes among recent arrivals, who offered twenty-five cents apiece for them and sent them back to friends in the East as souvenirs.

All common garden products have the same remarkable size development. The prize pumpkin this year weighed 152 pounds; the prize cabbage 28. There was produced a Yakima cucumber four feet long, which claims the record for the Northwest. Watermelons go as high as 40 and 50 pounds. Tomatoes of great size and rich color are not only æsthetic joys, but money-makers. A tomato grower of several years' experience thinks $300 an acre not an overestimate of proceeds from this fruit. He grew his tomatoes in ten acres, planted to young fruit trees, getting several seasons' return from the soil before the trees were ready to produce in abundance. Two and a half acres of onions sold for $1,500, a rate of $600 an acre.

Strawberries were being offered in North Yakima markets up to the 1st of November. Three crops can be grown if the plants are cut down to the roots a little before they have finished bearing their first crop and water turned on them. By this method they produce blossoms and berries until the frost.

In a country so largely given over to horticulture, there is bound to be interest in fruit diseases and fruit remedies. Spraying for the codlin moth is not only expedient for the orchardist, but compulsory in Yakima county, where badly infected trees are condemned and burned. The state college at Pullman has experimenters constantly at work in various orchards. In an orchard where experimental spraying was done this year there were only six boxes of wormy apples, as against 3,000 last year in the same orchard. In another orchard, where 40 per cent. of last year's apples were wormy, the spraying this season resulted in 99 per cent. good apples.—Lucy M. Ellis, in New York Evening Post.

NOSE COLDS, SNEEZING

SIMPLE CURE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

Few escape a cold in this weather, but, alas! many colds run into catarrh.

Neglected catarrh is the straight gateway to consumption.

So look out—act now—use "Catarrhozone" and be cured!

Catarrhozone is a germ-killer—destroys the, miscrobes that cause catarrh.

Then it heals and soothes.

This relieves the cough, gives throat and lungs a chance, cleanses the nostrils, clears out the phlegm.

You feel better in an hour.

In a day you're greatly relieved, and on goes the curing of Catarrhozone till you're well.

No treatment so direct. Catarrhozone goes right to the spot—acts quickly—cures thoroughly catarrh, bronchitis and all throat affections.

Complete two months' treatment for $1.00, guaranteed. Sample (trial) size, 25c. All dealers, or N. C. Polson and Co., Hartford Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bird, of Guernsey, celebrated in December last the seventieth anniversary of their marriage.

ORCHARD SPRAYING
WM. ROBERTSON
1345 Pembrooke Street
Has imported a Gasoline Engine and Appliances for SPRAYING, and solicits the patronage of those that require his services.

JOHN MESTON
Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.
BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.
26 BROAD ST.
FINE HALFTONE AND ZINC ETCHING.
Send for Samples.
VICTORIA, B.C.

"Jewelry Costuming"

THE WONDERFUL BLENDING of tones this season in precious and semi-precious stones appeals forcibly to the choice dresser. In our immense stock she will appreciate at a glance the harmony between a Montana sapphire and a piece of electric blue velvet; she can readily recognize the fact that among garnets she is sure to find a match for her red gown; for her lavendar reception gown she will know the shade of amethyst to select, and for the

Soft, Neutral Tints of Evening Gowns

The gently tinted moonstone, pearl and diamond, pearl and tourmaline, with the lovely art finish gold mount; Parisian Pearl collars with brilliant-set bars or Parisian collars in iridescent beads or Baroque pearls will be revealed as eminently suitable.

Necklets to Match any Costume at any price.
Pearl Collars from $1.25 up to $20.00.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths.

GOVERNMENT ST.

VICTORIA FUEL CO., LTD.

Beg to announce that they have secured the Island Agency for the celebrated

SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL

and will be prepared to make deliveries to any part of the City on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20TH.

Full Weight—Prompt Delivery

Office 618 TROUNCE AVENUE Phone 1377

Victoria THEATRE

THURSDAY, FEB. 6TH.

Direct from the Greatest Success ever achieved by an American Actress in England

GRACE GEORGE

Assisted by H. REEVES SOUTH and her London and New York Company, Presenting SARDOU'S Diverting Comedy

DIVORCONS

LET US BE DIVORCED

Three months in London, over 100 nights in New York.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Box office opens 10 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 4th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND

WEEK 3RD FEBRUARY.

GILROY, HAYNES AND MONTGOMERY
NAUTICAL BURLETTA,
"The Good Ship Nancy Lee."

RAMZA AND ARNO
European Eccentriques, Presenting an Act of Oddities.

BARONESS VON TILSE
Double Voice Vocalist.

THOS. F. DONNELLY AND ZELDA ROTALI
High Class Singing and Dancing With Electrical Effects.

BROWN AND SCHOMER
Refined Singers and Dancers.

THOS J. PRICE
SONG ILLUSTRATOR.
"My Irish Rosie."

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"Jack the Kisser."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. NAGEL, DIRECTOR.
"The Angel's Serenade," by Braga.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1908.

Extraordinary Engagement
OF THE
GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY
BARTHOLDI'S TROUPE OF 35 TRAINED CYCLING AND ACROBATIC COCKATOOS

The most expensive attraction we have played since the opening of the house. Don't miss this wonderful exhibition in conjunction with 4 other big acts.

Two Performances Nightly—Matinees 3 o'clock

Arcade Theatre
50 Yates Street

MOVING PICTURES

"Burglar and Baby."
"Where Is My Hair?"
"Lost Umbrella."
"Baby Elephant."
"Bunco Steerers."
"Travels of a Barrel."

Illustrated Songs

"Would You Care?"
"The Bird on Nellie's Hat."

Continuous show daily from 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Programme changes every Monday.
Admission ..... 10 cents
Children's Saturday Matinee ..... 5 cents

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES

CHAMPION
ROLLER POLO

VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER
TWO GAMES
MONDAY & TUESDAY
8:45 p. m.
ASSEMBLY RINK
Admisrion 10c. Skates 25c

IN AND OUT.

E. & N. Trains—Arrive 12:06 p. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 12 06 and 6:55 p. m. Depart 9 a. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 10:55 a. m., 3 p. m.

V. & S. Trains—Arrive 10:55 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Depart 7.45 a.m., 3.00 p.m. Saturday, 2:00 p. m., Sundays, 9:45.

Steamer Princess Victoria—Sails for Vancouver 1 a. m. daily. Returning leaves Vancouver 1.30 p. m., arrives Victoria 6.30 p. m.

Steamer Princess Royal—Sails for Seattle at 8.30 a. m. daily (except Monday). Returning, sails from Seattle 11.00 p. m. daily (except Monday), arriving here shortly after 6 a. m.

POPULAR ACTRESS TO BE HERE TO-NIGHT

Miss Grace George Will Appear in "Divorcon" at Victoria Theatre.

William A. Brady will probably be in this city to witness the presentation of "Divorcons" at the Victoria theatre this evening. Sardou's comedy, for its brilliancy, was selected by Grace George, who desired to appear in it for a two weeks' engagement in New York early last spring. New Yorkers liked the piece so well that the two weeks lengthened into eight, and the play would probably have remained all through the summer except that arrangements had previously been made for her London appearance.

English audiences also took most kindly to the revival of the famous French comedy and Miss George achieved as well a personal triumph far above that ordinarily accorded theatrical stars.

In speaking about Miss George's plans, Mr. Brady said:

"Grace George will be seen in two plays, one by Clyde Fitch and the other by Jerome K. Jerome, and two revivals, one of which will be 'Much Ado About Nothing.' Mr. Fitch's play is as yet only a rough scenario, designed to give Miss George a wider range. The Jerome play, 'Sylvia of the Letters,' is a comedy of character, with the scene in New York."

Miss George will return to London under Charles Frohman's management at the end of her present tour. The arrangement is that she will be ready to appear in at least five plays. She will not be seen again in this city before going back to London.

ONLY GOLD MEDALLIST.

Of the thousands who have worn and still wear the Royal Humane Society's decorations for life-saving, Lieutenant-General Sir George Bryan Milman, K. C. B., Major of the Tower of London, who has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, is the only man, it is said, who has been awarded its gold medal, and that close on sixty years ago. It was on June 25, 1848, at the Mauritius, that he was the means of saving the lives of five officers of his regiment, the Fifth Fusiliers, who, together with himself, went for a sail. A storm arose and the boat was capsized. Milman, then a captain, swam to the shore, some miles away, procured another boat, put off, and rescued his brother officers, who had clung to the keel of the coracle. Ten years later he was with Campbell at the relief and capture of Lucknow, and was mentioned in dispatches.

PRICES STEADY DURING WEEK

ONLY MINOR CHANGES IN LOCAL MARKET

Oranges Being Imported in Large Quantities From Redland, Cal.

The markets are in a very stable condition. Any changes that are being made are of so minor a nature that they are not worth mentioning.

To indicate the way in which oranges are consumed in this city it might be interesting to note that two cars of oranges have just been received from Redland, California. They are juicy and sweet.

Vegetables and a good many other products are almost all being imported from the south as the Chinese gardens are not being cultivated to any great extent.

The retail prices are as follows:

Garden Produce—	
Cauliflower, each	2¼
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs.	1.50@ 1.75
Lettuce, each	5
Onions, per bunch	3
Onions (Cal.), per lb.	6¼
Spinach, per lb.	6
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	12½
Artichokes, per lb.	6
Carrots, per lb.	2
Turnips, per lb.	2
Sweet Potatoes	8
Squash	10@ 15
Celery	7½
Meats—	
Hams (B.C.), per lb.	22
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	25
Hams (American), per lb.	25
Bacon (American), per lb.	25@ 30
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	19½
Shoulders, per lb.	15
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10@ 18
Pork, per lb.	11@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 20
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@ 1.75
Lamb, hindquarter	1.50@ 1.75
Veal, per lb.	12@ 18
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	45
California Eggs	40
Fresh Eastern Eggs	35
Best Dairy Butter	30@ 40
Butter (Creamery)	45
Cheese	25
Lard, per lb.	20
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Okanagan, per sack	2.00
Okanagan, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.75
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	7.00
Excelsior, per sack	2.00
Excelsior, per bbl	7.75
Oak Lake, per sack	2.00
Oak Lake, per bbl	7.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	2.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	6.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.70
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	36.00@37.00
Wheat, per lb.	2¼
Oats, per ton	35.00@37.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 22½-lb. sack	1.25
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 45-lb. sk.	2.35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-lb. sk.	4.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	55
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	60
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	40
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.60
Feed—	
Hay (baled), new, per ton	25.00
Straw, per bale	75
Corn	36.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ 25
Spring Chicken, per lb.	30
Ducks, per lb.	25
Geese (island), per lb.	20@ 25
Turkey, per lb.	25@ 35
Fish—	
Salmon (spring), per lb.	10@ 12½
Salmon (smoked)	20
Halibut	10
Halibut (smoked)	15
Crabs	10@ 15
Smelts, per lb.	10
Flounders	8
Codfish	8
Rock Cod	8
Black Cod	12½
Bass	8
Prawns, per lb.	25@ 10
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	12½
Fruit—	
Walnuts	25
Chestnuts	30
Bananas, per doz.	35
Pears, per box	1.50@ 2.00
Pears, per lb.	4@ 5
Cocoanuts, each	10@ 15
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.25
Apples, per lb.	4@ 6
Oranges (navel), per doz.	25@ 50
Grape Fruit (new), per doz.	1.00
Malaga Grapes, per lb.	30
Raisins, seeded, new	15
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ 15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15
Currants, new, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Cal.), table, per lb.	15
Figs (Cal.), cooking, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Smyrna)	20@ 25
Figs (Vleona)	20
Lemons	25
Cranberries, local	15
Cranberries, Eastern	20
Almonds, shelled (Valencia)	50
Almonds, shelled (Jordan)	75
Peel (assorted), per lb.	20
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Pears	1.00@ 1.50
Onons, per lb.	5½
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Bananas, per bunch	1.50@ 2.00
Onions (Spanish), per crate	1.50
Lemons	4.00
Walnuts, Cal.	25
Walnuts, Eastern	15
Garlic, per lb.	12½
Apples, per box	1.75@ 2.00
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00@ 4.50
Comb Honey, per lb.	20
Cabbage, per lb.	2½@ 3
Cocoanuts, each	10
Ham	18
Bacon	20
Potatoes	1.25@ 1.50
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	40
Butter (Dairy)	26@ 30
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	45
Eastern Eggs (selected)	30@ 31
Hay, per ton	20.00
Oats, per ton	30.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Corn, per ton	29.00
Sweet Potatoes	5@ 5½
Persimmons	2.25
Cranberries	13@ 15
Figs, Cal., per lb.	10@ 12
Figs (new), bulk	8
Grapes (Malaga), per bbl.	8.25
Figs (Smyrna)	11@ 15
Figs (Vleena), per doz.	1.75
Grape Fruit (new)	3.50
Oranges (navel)	2.50@ 3.00
Dates, per pkg.	8½@ 9
Dates, bulk	7½
Rhubarb, per doz.	1.50
Lettuce	1.50

MAN IN A WOODEN CAGE.

Barbaric Cruelty By Turks—Men Converted Into Human Torches.

Awful stories of torture inflicted by Turks are told by Edward Joris, a Belgian, who, sentenced to death two years ago on an accusation of having attempted the life of the Sultan, has just been restored to his friends in Belgium by the protests of the Belgian authorities.

Joris, well known in Antwerp as a labor leader, was arrested after the throwing of a bomb which killed two bystanders and wounded the chief of the Turkish detective service, just as Abdul Hamid was leaving a mosque. Tried and sentenced on the false evidence of a spy, Joris was saved from death by the fact that he was a foreign subject, whose government was ready to take up his case.

Telling his experience, he says: "I was under examination for twenty consecutive hours before magistrates, who tried to force a confession from me. They tried to break my spirit by saying that my wife had been killed in the explosion, but I knew this to be a lie. When they failed, the gendarmes were ordered to take me to a place from which I should never return.

"In the prison of Beshiktash I spent three days lying on the bare and damp floor. Yet I was better off than the Turkish suspects, one of whom was burned, after methylated spirits had been poured over him, another disemboweling himself with a piece of tin to escape further torture.

"Afterwards I was kept in a sort of wooden cage, guarded day and night by jailers, who would not utter a word in my presence. My food was bread, with foul water, and during all those two years my clothes and linen were never changed.

TIMES PATTERN DEPT.

A NEW PYJAMAS DESIGN.

In the progressive families whose feminine members prefer pyjamas to nightdresses for sleeping garments the design illustrated will be appreciated. This dainty suit is modelled with an equal view to ease and becomingness, the drawers being roomy and comfortable, while the jacket, in addition to these qualities, possesses the additional ones of smartness and good taste. Two styles of sleeve and three of neck finishing are provided, the flowing sleeve and collarless effect being preferred by many women. To make the garments in accordance with the present mode, silk or fine madras should be used, though flannelette may be substituted if something warmer is desired. In the medium size the model requires 8¼ yards of 27-inch material for development.

6014—Sizes 32, 36, 40, 44 inches bust measure.

The price of this pattern is 10c.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TIMES.

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street and No. .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—

Waist .....

Bust .....

Age (if child's or miss's pattern) .....

CAUTION—Be careful to enclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss's or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years". Patterns cannot reach you in less than ten days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order. Do not send stamps.

Address The Times Pattern Dept., Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

EMPRESS.

J. F. Breeze, Vancouver; A. E. Planta, Nanaimo; R. Marpole, Vancouver; R. W. Breen, Vancouver; C. E. Cartwright, Vancouver; A. E. McDonald, Nanton, Alta.; G. H. Feldtman, Vancouver; W. H. Seaver, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldfield, Winnipeg; Miss Oldfield, Winnipeg; F. A. Drummond, Winnipeg; J. A. Merrick, Winnipeg; C. D. Bund, Vancouver; A. F. Borlor, Vancouver; F. M. Dockrill, New Westminster; W. A. Cutler, Vancouver; Thomas Kiernagle, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hibbert, London; Mrs. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg; Miss M. Christie, Winnipeg; F. B. Matthews, Winnipeg; Howard Duncan, Vancouver; T. A. Young, Toronto; J. C. McGavin, Winnipeg; J. A. Smith, Vancouver; Rod Campbell Jr., Vancouver.

DRIARD.

E. Evans, Seattle; J. G. Billings, Sidney; F. G. Brown, Toronto; R. Grow, Winnipeg; L. Grow, Winnipeg; H. Schnelt, Seattle; W. F. Gurd, Cranbrook; R. Ventris, Cranbrook; D. Witkowski, San Francisco; H. F. Martin, Vancouver; Sol Cameron, Westholme; Parker Clark, Westholme.

KING EDWARD.

M. W. Rhenny, Vancouver; J. M. Fuller, Vancouver; H. J. Pendleton, Vancouver; F. J. Bird, Vancouver; R. Fawcett, Vancouver; Mrs. Fawcett, Vancouver; J. Campbell Munro, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. S. Carson, Winnipeg; Mrs. P. E. Stevens, Winnipeg; J. F. Ervington, Saanich; J. J. Heaslip, Saanich; W. E. Newton, Tacoma; Mrs. Newton, Tacoma; J. D. Taylor, Seattle; H. J. Jenson, London; Joseph Jordan, Duncan; Kenneth Duncan, Duncan; C. W. Towe, Seattle; E. H. Baker, Vancouver; Mrs. Robertson, Vancouver; Charles B. Harlam, Vancouver; F. Walker, Nanaimo; Mr. Parker, Nanaimo; H. B. Williams, Vancouver; T. H. Fee, Vancouver; A. Fee, Vancouver; Nat Stuart, Winnipeg; A. M. High, Winnipeg; Charles Carpenter, Winnipeg; D. Cassidy, Winnipeg; W. W. Whaley, Winnipeg.

DOMINION

F. W. Reid, New Westminster; Tom Wear, Vancouver; I. Bailey, Vancouver; C. H. King, Tacoma; H. D. Holcomb, Tacoma; Charles George, Vancouver; James Stuart, Seattle; Miss L. M. Cruikshank, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Mrs. Andrew Halcrow, New Westminster; E. Carmichael, Vancouver; W. A. Quinn, Seattle; J. N. Button, Monumental, Cal.; D. Nicholson, Ladysmith; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bridge, Vancouver; Edwin G. Smith, Duncan; J. M. Mahon, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ham, Denver, Col.; H. F. Schoonoevr, Port Townsend; Capt. Bloomquist, Shawnigan Lake; T. Hart, Shawnigan Lake; L. McLean, Vancouver; J. G. Mutch, Vancouver; W. R. Yilley, New Westminster; Dan Kenney, Lardeau; G. F. Weeks, Vancouver; P. N. Wadleigh, Vancouver; Charles E. Rusk and wife, Drinkwater, Sask.; Leo Laigman and wife, Ballimore, Md.; Charles Stanley, New York; M. Rissiardi, New York; A. H. Stuart, New York; E. Fielding, New York; L. Lemmers, New York; J. Cutting, New York; G. C. Carrington, New York.

BALMORAL.

J. C. W. Stanley, Vancouver; John Hind, Vancouver; Col. Sam Jones, U. S. A., Detroit; C. F. Walker, Tzouhalem; C. H. Williams, Toronto; M. Imrie, Sidney; Maggie G. Grant, Regina; Peter Imrie, Sidney; C. Phillipps-Wolley, Pier Island.

VICTORIA.

F. W. Hibbs, Seattle; James McArthur and wife, Vancouver; W. Blanchard, Winnipeg; J. A. Sliacothorne, Winnipeg; A. M. Irish, Eburne; J. Constantini, Cathagera; George Semple, Seattle; F. W. Johnson, Seattle; J. L. Steele, Kitemaat; M. O. Banicklaw, Seattle; J. P. Sprinford, Serva; P. Conti and wife, Manila, Philippine Islands; H. D. Hooke, Seattle; P. B. Wallace, Toronto; W. Beaton, Vancouver; W. Goldbloom, Vancouver; J. Beck, Skeena; J. M. Cummins, Vancouver; H. McKay, Cariboo; J. L. King, Vancouver; Miss E. Simpson, Tacoma.

QUEEN'S.

J. H. Walker, Happy Valley; R. N. Allen, Happy Valley; S. Pinnard, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hunt, Saanch; J. Foster, Saanich; D. Lord, Saanich; J. McDonald, Ladysmith; Dan Inglis, Buffalo; W. A. Warrenstein, Sooke; James Small, Nanaimo; C. A. Gardner and wife, New Westminster; W. W. Thompson, Vancouver; A. A. Young, Cypress River, Man.; Robert Smith, Winnipeg; P. Smith, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. White, Vancouver; Robert W. Le Norman, Strathcona; J. H. Innis, Winnipeg; S. N. Blaine, Ottawa; C. O. Richards, Wellington; W. Hart, Goldstream; J. Johnson, Goldstream; John McLaughlin, city; E. Milne, Sooke; Duncan McLean, 17-Mile Post.

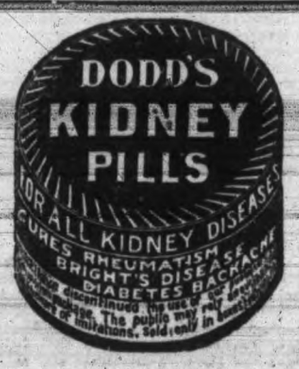
SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS.

It is a common belief among sailors that a ship which has been sunk and raised again is haunted by the ghosts of those who were drowned in her. Some fifteen years ago a large emigrant steamer was sunk in the Mediterranean, and over 500 lives were lost. Thousands were spent in raising the vessel. She was brought home and refitted, but has never since been used. It is impossible to keep a crew. The men declare that every night the great hull rings with the screams and groans of the multitudes who sank, like rats in a trap, to the bottom of 60 feet of stormy sea.—Strand Magazine.

$50,000 FOR KUBELIK'S HAND.

Kubelik pays $1,500 annually as insurance on his bow hand alone, so that if it were at any time injured so as to prevent him from fulfilling an engagement he would receive $10,000 as compensation. If his hand were totally disabled so that he could never play again he would get $50,000, which would enable him to live in comfort apart from all the money he has already saved.

The season's catch of herrings at Yarmouth has been a record one, 673,000,000 fish having been landed.



Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 4

TRAINS LEAVE VICTORIA

Daily at 9 a. m.; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE VICTORIA

Daily at 12.06; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 12.06 and 18.55

GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
District Pass. Agent

1102 Government St.

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Steedman's
SOOTHING
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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

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PHONE 108A. 50½ GOVERNMENT ST.

JUST ARRIVED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee Silks, best qualities; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.

15 and 50 Cormorant Street, Next the Fire Hall.

WAH YUN & CO.

FRANK MELLOR
PAINTER & DECORATOR
Phone 1564 901 Yates St.

James Bay Athletic Association
Limited Liability.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the J. B. A. A. will be held at the Club Rooms, Belleville street, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1908, at 8 p. m.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the J. B. A. A. will be held at the Club Rooms, Belleville street, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1908, at 8:30 p. m.

C. G. DUNCAN,
Sec.-Treas.

Victoria, B. C., 28th January, 1908.

J. E. PAINTER
GENERAL TEAMSTER.
WOOD AND COAL At Current Rates. Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE, 17 PINE ST., V. W.

The Seamen's Institute
22 LANGLEY STREET.
Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

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Under contract with the Canadian and Mexican Governments
FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS
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MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO, SALINA CRUZ, GUAYMAS and other Mexican ports as inducement offers.

The steamers have accommodation for first-class and steerage passengers, and are admirably adapted for the fruit carrying trade.

Sailings from Victoria, B. C. the last day of each month

For further information apply to
J. H. GREER,
General Freight and Passengers Agent,
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IN SETTLEMENT OF ORIENTAL QUESTION

Statesmanlike Summing Up of Japanese Problem by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

(Special Correspondence).

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The House of Commons yesterday, or rather early this morning, by an overwhelming majority, fifty-five in fact, endorsed the means adopted by the government for the settlement of the Asiatic immigration question. The debate was a lively one, centering around an amendment introduced by the leader of the opposition protesting (to use the precise verbiage) "against a policy under which our wage-earning population cannot be protected from destructive invading competition except by entreating the forbearance and aid of a foreign government."

This, of course, was nothing less than a "want of confidence" motion, but it was something more. It was a fragrant red herring dragged across the trail to confuse the public as to the attitude of the Conservative party with respect to the immigration question, and these negotiations. Did anybody rise among the opposition and suggest the denunciation of the treaty? Oh, no. Mr. Borden and his friends know that in 1905 they voted for the ratification of the treaty with an alacrity that seemed to carry a reproach that it was not placed before them sooner. As for Mr. Foster, at that time he felt grieved that the government should have waited so long before taking advantage of the treaty. These gentlemen did not worry much over the immigration question in those days, because that was two years ago and there was no political agitation in sight. And in those days also, Mr. Foster had not developed his anti-Asiatic idea, for he has long notoriously stood for an open door policy.

In yesterday's debate excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Galliher, Macphenson, Smith, Ross and Kennedy, who urged that the arrangements made by the government be tested by time, and they expressed the opinion that the result would be satisfactory to the people of Canada generally and those of British Columbia particularly.

Besides Messrs. Borden and Foster, a number of opposition members spoke. Some of them, probably, have never seen a score of Asiatics in their lives, and know as much about them as the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, but they felt that for the welfare of the country and the Empire they must say something. If the debate showed anything it was the utter irresponsibility of the opposition in important matters of this kind. Its members can say anything because its chief prerogative (as exemplified by Dr. Sproule) is to talk, but the people of this country and especially of British Columbia, must deplore anything like insincerity in the consideration of a matter of so much moment to them.

The speech of the premier was, as usual, broad and statesmanlike. That it impressed the House was indicated by the frequent interruptions of cheers and applause. He said:

Mr. Speaker, though it must be my duty, in a few observations which I have to offer to this House, to take issue with my hon. friend the leader of the opposition, both upon the speech with which he favored the House and upon the resolution which he has placed in your hands, yet I am free to confess that I welcome altogether both the speech and the resolution, because both present, in a clear line of cleavage, the policy of the opposition upon this most important question. In the object which both parties pursue I see no difference whatever; all the difference is in the method. The policy of the hon. gentleman, the policy of his party, settled many years ago, re-affirmed on this occasion, is to obtain restriction of Japanese immigration to our shores by hostile legislation of this parliament, with all the consequences of hostile legislation upon a friendly power. The policy of this government is to obtain the restriction of Japanese immigration to our shores, not by hostile legislation, but by the voluntary, the friendly action of the Japanese authorities themselves.

Sir, in a few words this is the line of cleavage between that side of the House and this side. And now it will be my duty to proceed to give to the House the motives, the reasons and the results of our policy; and when this is done I shall be content to leave the whole question to the judgment of the members of this House and of the people of this country.

Sir, the central fact in this question, around which all other considerations revolve, is the fact that in all countries where the Caucasion race and the Oriental races come together there is at once an antagonism. There is a sharp, well-marked antagonism on the part of all white races against the Mongolian race. Of this fact we have been well aware for a long time; but the fact has been still more clearly put before us in the admirable speech of my hon. friend and colleague the postmaster general just a week ago to-day. My hon. friend, during the course of his observations, dilated at some length, though certainly not at too great a length, upon this aspect of the question. He gave us valuable information, until then unknown to us, though we have had on this point information from our colleagues from British Columbia. For my part, I had believed, as had many others, that there was at the bottom of this antagonism only a labor problem. I had thought, and many others had thought, that white laborers objected to associating themselves with Oriental laborers on account of their different modes of living. But we know that there is another consideration which extends far beyond the labor problem.

The population of British Columbia is a small population as yet. The flow of immigration from Europe has not yet crossed the Rocky Mountains and not yet reached the province by the Pacific ocean. The population of that province is small and sparse, and there is an apprehension which we can all share, that if the current of immigration from Asia were to be allowed to flow in free and unchecked, the balance of power might pass from one race to the other. This is a problem, Sir, which no government in this country can afford to ignore. This is a problem which has engrossed the attention of all governments from the early days of confederation—I may say from the day of British Columbia's admission into this union of provinces. This problem, difficult at all times and under all circumstances, has been made doubly difficult—nay, ten times more difficult—in so far as Japan is concerned, by the fact that Japan has suddenly risen to the proportions of a first-class power.

Sir, everybody will concede that no event during the last fifty years of the history of the human race has been more remarkable than the sudden revolution which has changed the institutions of Japan. Japan up to fifty years ago was an isolated community; it has suddenly become one of the world's greatest powers. When I say an isolated community, I do not use the expression offensively; but I want to draw attention to the marked difference between Oriental civilization and Occidental civilization. The nations of the Orient have been, I might say for countless ages, certainly for thousands of years, in a condition of lethargic immobility. To-day their civilization is the same as it was two thousand years ago.

Their religious thought, their code of ethics, their methods of commerce, their modes of transportation, their system of education—all this is the same as it was 2,000 years ago. While the nations of the west have been in a constant state of transition and evolution, always striving towards improvement and progress, the nations of the East have been content to remain just where they were, and the result has been that in almost every walk of life they have been left steadily behind. But all at once, without any transition, Japan has risen from a condition of lethargy to a condition of actual activity and modern life. Japan has adopted our system of education, our methods of trade and industry, and in the art and science of war, both on land and sea, she has shown herself the peer of the most famous nations of the present day.

It is to the credit of Lord Lansdowne that, of all the diplomatists of Europe, he was the first to recognize the possibilities of this change in the condition of Japan. Such was the importance that he attached, and rightly attached, to this changed condition, that he, all of a sudden, broke loose from all the traditions of British policy. Hitherto it had been the rule and tradition of British diplomacy that Britain would not become entangled in any foreign alliance, that she would stand alone in her insular position, and be ready in all circumstonces to take advantage of her opportunities without being shackled by weighty alliances. But Lord Lansdowne attached so much importance to the new condition Japan had attained that in 1902 he did what had not yet been done for us by any British statesman, and concluded a treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, between Britain and Japan.

What is the condition, therefore, which has existed since 1902? It is that under the treaty negotiated by Lord Lansdowne, it is possible, if unfortunately the interests of Great Britain were to be jeopardized in the northern Pacific ocean, we might see, should unfortunately war break out, the fleet of Japan and the fleet of England riding the waves together for a common purpose and against a common enemy. It is possible that, under that treaty, we may see the fleet of Japan weighing anchor in the harbor of Vancouver for the protection of those British interests to which Canada attaches such vital importance. This is a condition which has escaped altogether the attention of my hon. friends opposite, but it is a condition that we have had all the time before our eyes.

But though there may be treaties of defence, amity and peace, though on this occasion Japan and Great Britain proclaimed to the world that they were friends and prepared to fight, if need be, a common enemy, it is not to be expected that in the people, among all classes, high and low, the old feuds and antagonisms can disappear in a day. We know, by the experience of the world, that antagonisms, especially those which have race for basis, are slow to die, and we must reckon accordingly. And we had a tangible proof of this when, in this year of 1902, the year when the treaty was concluded between Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Aoki, the request came upon us, more pressing than ever, from British Columbia for a law of exclusion against the Oriental races. The position we took on that occasion is well known. We had no hesitation in meeting the request of British Columbia with regard to certain races of the Orient. But when it came to Japan we had to say that we could not comply with that request. We were pressed to introduce the Natal Act and we would not.

Under the Natal Act no people would be admitted to British Columbia unless they could speak some of the languages of Europe. That would be a direct slap in the face of our allies in Japan. But we entered into negotiations with the Japanese authorities themselves, through the instrumentality of Mr. Nosse, the Japanese consul, then in Montreal and since in this city. We represented to the Japanese authorities that although we were allies, they must know there were difficulties against their people coming to our country, where they could not expect to be received with favor, they must know that we could not prevent the clashing of race with race, and we asked the Japanese authorities themselves to restrict the immigration. And I am happy to say that we were successful in these efforts, and the Japanese authorities consented to restrict emigration from their country. We have been asked in the course of this debate what was the authority of Mr. Nosse. Was he a plenipotentiary? Had he any letters of credit to present? The answer is easy. We have no accredited diplomatic agents in this country. We have no power to have any; but the fact that Mr. Nosse was authorized to give us the pledge he did, and the fact that in the years which followed this pledge—1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906—there was scarcely any immigration from Japan to British Columbia.

Mr. Foster: Nearly 2,000.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Very well, let us say 2,000. How many of these went to the United States?

Mr. Foster: Some did.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: More than one half of them went to the United States; 2,000 landed in British Columbia, but the 2,000 did not remain in British Columbia; and if my hon. friend wants conclusive evidence, he has it in the fact that not a word of complaint came from British Columbia during those years.

A moment ago I stated that Japan had become a highly civilized country, so civilized indeed, so much in sympathy with the methods of the West, that she adopted this last product of European civilization. Japan had a universal exposition in Tokio in 1903. Canada was represented at that exhibition. We asked an appropriation from parliament, which was voted cheerfully without a word of dissent. Canada's exhibit made a most creditable effect. All the words I have had regarding it have been words of praise. So successful indeed was our exhibition at Tokio that the business men, the merchants of Canada, not only the business men of Canada, but even those who are supposed to take an interest in the trade of Canada—and in those I would include even my hon. friend from North Toronto (Mr. Foster) and my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden)—all those pressed upon us the advisability of having a treaty of commerce with Japan. We thought that the time had come when we should endeavor to have such a treaty. For many years there had been a treaty of commerce between Japan and Great Britain — a treaty passed in 1894, which did not include Canada, but in which Canada might be included by her own will and consent. My hon. friend the leader of the opposition has told us that the Conservative government had a policy, and it was that if Canada were to be included in that treaty Canada should reserve the power to legislate against Japanese immigration. He quoted the order in council passed in August, 1905, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"The minister submits that in the interests of the Dominion there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States."

Since the government of Canada, at that time, wanted to have a provision similar to that in the treaty between Japan and the United States, it is important to know what this provision was. It was in the following terms:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force, or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

Now, let me come back to the conclusion of the order in council, which I read, but which I must read again:

"The minister submits that, in the interests of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States, and he recommends that, when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, and express stipulation of this kind should be made, and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer,' so that it will definitely include artisans.

"The committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of the minute to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies."

This dispatch, covering the minute of council, was sent to the colonial secretary and by him referred to the British ambassador at Tokio. We have the observations of that ambassador upon this minute of council. This is set out in the dispatch of Sir Ernest Satow of February 7th, 1906. The hon. gentleman (Mr. R. L. Borden) was extremely chary in his quotation of this document. He should have quoted more than he did in order to get the true meaning that we know was taken by the Canadian government of this dispatch. The hon. gentleman (Mr. R. L. Borden) told us that the Japanese government were agreeable to inserting a provision under which we should reserve to ourselves the right to legislate against Japanese immigration and asked why the government did not take advantage of this offer? Because it was a qualified consent on the part of Japan to have this proviso inserted in the treaty. The dispatch reads as follows:

"At the request of the acting minister for foreign affairs, I called on His Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reply to the Japanese government respecting the conditions on which Canada and other colonies might adhere to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, in anticipation by some days of the date mentioned in my dispatch No. 25, of the 5th instant."

And here comes the part quoted by my hon. friend (Mr. R. L. Borden):

"His Excellency produced a written memorandum, the terms of which were to the purpose that the Japanese government were willing to agree that Canada in signifying her adhesion to the treaty might do so with a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty should not in any way affect the laws of either country with regard to the immigration of laborers, and further, that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after notice to terminate had been given by either side."

These last words of this quotation show the qualification of the consent by the Japanese government, "that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after the notice to terminate had been given by either side."

Mr. R. L. Borden: That is not as I understand it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I will show that that is the correct understanding of it.

Mr. R. L. Borden: What I am referring to is that at that time Japan had not consented to the words covering artisans.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: No, but the question of artisans was a very incidental question. Japan consented to the insertion of these words in the treaty, provided that the treaty might be brought to an end at six months' notice by either party. The reason for that is given later by Sir Ernest Satow:

"On my asking for an explanation of the reasons for proposing that either side should be enabled to terminate the treaty by giving six months' notice, His Excellency said that it had seemed to the Japanese government that neither party should be bound for a longer period than was desirable, and therefore the term of one year, named in the United States treaty had been reduced to six months. I observed to His Excellency that the United States treaty, as it was originally drafted, stipulated for a duration of twelve years, and the stipulation reducing this period to one year had been added afterwards as a sort of postscript, it being expressly stated that the amendment in question had been 'proposed by the government of the United States.' It would consequently appear that at the time of the negotiations with the United States the Japanese government were willing to concede a duration of twelve years in the case of a treaty containing a reservation of legislation upon labor, but that now as regards a colony of Great Britain they wished to reduce this to six months. I was desirous, I said, of being in a position to explain to Her Majesty's government the reason for this change in their views, as otherwise it might seem as if there was some unwillingness to accord to Great Britain what, on a previous occasion, had been conceded to the United States."

It is obvious what was the reason why Japan, in the treaty with the United States and in the treaty with Canada, desired to limit its duration to twelve months in one case and six months in the other. Were the United States or Canada to pass unfriendly legislation, immediately Japan would give notice of the termination of the treaty. And the reason is made all the more apparent by the very language of the dispatch which my hon. friend read, but the effect of which apparently escaped his attention.

"After some further conversation on this point His Excellency said that although the memorandum had received the approval of the cabinet, he would give the matter further consideration, and that, for the present, he would retain the document in his possession. This is the explanation of my being unable to furnish Your Lordship with its exact wording."

Now I call attention to what follows:

"It seems obvious that the Japanese government, who have taken nearly four months to consider their reply, desire to be in a position to terminate the treaty whenever any of the colonies that might accede to it with this proviso proceeded to legislate against the free immigration of Japanese labor, and I could not conceal from His Excellency my feeling that this was not a very friendly attitude to take up.

"I assured him, however, that as far as I could forsee, there would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso. As His Excellency was aware, no such legislation had even been resorted to in the past."

Now, let me give the concluding sentence, which gives the key to the whole situation, so far as Japan is concerned, in matters of this kind:

"I think it is not difficult to understand why the Japanese government feeling that such provisions are calculated to place them in the eyes of the world on a level with the Chinese, should endeavor, while apparently consenting to them, to render them practically inoperative from the beginning."

We are told this afternoon—and it has been the burthen of my hon. friend's speech, as it is the burthen of his amendment—why did not you include in the treaty the provision inserted in the American treaty, allowing Canada to pass legislation restricting Japanese immigration if she chose? The reason is given by Sir Edward Satow—that the moment we did negotiate a treaty with such a provision, we should be forced, under this legislation to restrict immigration and, the very moment this was done, Japan would denounce the treaty. This policy extolled by my hon. friend would have meant a treaty that would not last more than six months. But I am sorry to say that in the dispatch of Sir Edward Satow, there is one part with which nobody can agree, but which everybody knows to be mistaken:

"There would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso."

Was that correct? Everybody knows that it was not correct. Everybody knows that if we had agreed to this treaty and taken the privilege to legislate against the Japanese immigration, we would have been forced to exercise that power. Is there anybody on either side of the House who does not know that if we had the power to exclude the Japanese under such a treaty we would have been forced to exercise that power? Consequently we would have lost the treaty instead of having it, as we do now.

Mr. Broder (Dundas:) Suppose they failed to carry out the understanding you have with them now, what action will you take?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Well, my hon. friend must have been blind or asleep during the last few days. We have taken action upon this very point. Instead of taking power to ourselves to restrict immigration by act of parliament, we have obtained from the Japanese authorities themselves an engagement that they will restrict it voluntarily.

Mr. Broder: The hon. gentleman does not understand my question. Suppose they fail to carry out this understanding you have with them now, what will your action be in the future?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: If they fail to carry out this understanding that we have with them, then we shall have the power ourselves to put an end to the treaty. But that will be done only in the last resort, only when every method of conciliation has been exhausted, only when every other means has been tried and failed. We want to preserve peace with Japan; we want to maintain our present good relations with her; we want to maintain a good understanding with her, and we do not wish to ask parliament to submit Japan to the humiliation of restricting her people from coming to our shores unless we are absolutely forced to do so by her own course. Instead of choosing the method which the leader of the opposition has indicated by his motion, we take another course. We negotiated with Mr. Nosse; we asked him if it were not possible to get the Japanese authorities to continue the understanding we had already with them, and this is the letter which we received from him, addressed to the minister of agriculture:

"Ottawa, Sept. 18th, 1905.

"Dear Mr. Fisher,—I am leaving this note with you as I will be absent for a few days from the city. I learnt this afternoon from Hon. Mr. Scott, the secretary of state, that your government was going to exact from Japan a few special concessions on becoming a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Your government, I understand, proposes to restrict the immigration, coastwise navigation, and some other items. It is rather surprising to me that your government, in spite of your statement, is going to ask for such restrictions.

"The Japanese government will, I am afraid, never agree to such terms, and decline to entertain the question of allowing Canada into the party, if she will ask Japan to give her special concessions. Japan gives England the right of coastwise navigation, for instance, the Canadian Pacific railway steamers at present call at all the open ports in Japan, but Japan will never ask the same privilege, and the immigration will always be restricted voluntarily by Japan, and I do hope very much that Canada will depend upon our good faith and will not try to put any restrictions by right of treaty. The Queensland treaty is quoted, but this treaty does not now exist since her amalgamation into the commonwealth, and there is not any treaty at present between the colony and Japan.

"I hope you will do your best not to make any special proposal to the English government; else your endeavors will come to nothing.

"I am yours sincerely,

"T. NOSSE."

Now, we relied upon this assurance of Mr. Nosse, the same assurance we had before; we had the same ground for relying upon the assurance that the restriction of immigration would continue as it had during the past four years. But, unfortunately, this year there was an influx, all of a sudden, of Japanese immigration. We did not know how to account for it, but we do know now, because we have had an investigation upon the subject. We then took the only course we could take. We did not suppose that Japan had broken faith with us; we did not suppose that this influx had taken place with her consent; we had reason to believe that the good faith of Japan had been surprised, and that if we called her attention to it she would take the necessary steps to live up to the agreement which she had made with us. That was the reason of the mission to Japan of my hon. friend the postmaster general. How far he has been successful, everybody knows at present. He has been entirely successful; he has brought us the assurance of the minister of foreign affairs of the Japanese government that this agreement will be lived up to, and that Japanese immigration will be restricted.

Now, in face of all this we are told, "but why do you not do as the Americans did, insert a clause in your treaty reserving to yourself the power to restrict Japanese immigration?" Well, Sir, the answer is this: I claim that we are to-day in a better position than are the Americans. The American government reserved to themselves the power to restrict Japanese immigration and, as I understand, they have availed themselves of that power, and because they have availed themselves of that power, they have had some trouble. We do not have any such trouble, but we know something about it.

Last spring, I think it was in April or May, Japanese children were not allowed the privilege of the public schools in San Francisco, and the Japanese government remonstrated with the American government, and considered it an unfriendly act. Of course, I may say that the American authorities were acting altogether in their right in so doing, they could exclude Japanese from attending their schools; they could restrict Japanese from going into their country. They have done so. But if they do so, they do it at their peril, and that peril is the cancellation of their treaty with Japan. At this moment they are having trouble for that reason.

Does anybody in this House suppose that the Japanese people will allow American goods to enter their country freely at the preferred rate, while at the same time their own people are slapped in the face and rejected from American territory? Does anyone believe that if we had passed a treaty with such a proviso as there is in the American treaty, and if we were to exercise that power so provided for by an act of this parliament, and exclude Japanese immigrants from coming into this country—does anyone suppose that the Japanese government would endure such humiliation or that they would allow our goods to continue to go into their country under the benefit of the treaty? Why, Sir, the thing is so clear that it is not necessary to discuss it. Japan is a proud country; she is willing to do voluntarily what we ask her to do, but she will not do it by compulsion in a treaty. So I say that at this moment we stand in a better position than do the Americans. We see to-day in the Evening Journal of this city a very suggestive telegram from Tokio. It was quoted a moment ago by by hon. friend from Vancouver, but I will quote it again:

"Tokio, Jan. 28.—Replying to interpellations in the Lower House of the Diet this evening, Foreign Minister Viscount Hayashi spoke at length on the foreign policy of the government, including negotiations with the United States and Canada.

"He announced that the Canadian question had been definitely settled, and read the correspondence with Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, the Canadian commissioner of labor, wherein Japan has agreed to restrict emigration to Canada within reasonable limits.

"Viscount Hayashi, continuing, said it was the duty of the central government to conserve the interests of Japanese subjects resident in other countries by preventing a further exodus of their countrymen which might be prejudicial to those already residing abroad, and the restrictions therefore would be extremely rigid."

So there is a difficulty between Japan and the United States, notwithstanding that the United States have power to restrict immigration, showing conclusively that, put any restrictions you please in a treaty, you must always come back to diplomatic action to settle questions of this kind. This is a policy which we have pursued. Now, we are in this position and it is very plain; we all desire in Canada to restrict Japanese immigration. All sides are agreed to that. I have stated more than once that I regret the condition of things which exists in British Columbia, but it is a condition of things which we are bound to respect and which we must give heed to. We are prepared to do so. We are prepared on both sides of the House — at all events on this side of the House — to give reasonable and generous heed to the views of British Columbia upon this question. There are two ways of doing that. One way is the method of the opposition this afternoon and which is embodied in his amendment. One way is to legislate against the Japanese and by an act of this parliament, by the will of the Commons, of the Senate and of the representative of the King, make provision that no Japanese shall come into this country. Another way is the method of conciliation, to ask the Japanese government to recognize the difficulties of such a question, and to do what we will not do ourselves, to do voluntarily what we will not compel them to do against their wishes. I have no hesitation in saying that upon this question we place ourselves with absolute confidence in the judgment not only of the people of Canada entirely but also in the judgment of the people of British Columbia. Shall it be said in this parliament, are hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to vote to-day that we shall admit Japanese into this country only when they come with a man-of-war in company with the British fleet in order to protect our shores, and that there shall be an enactment of parliament to prevent them coming in times of peace? Is that the position which is taken by these hon. gentlemen? I have only this to say that I feel sure that when our action is known in British Columbia, when it is properly understood, when they know of the effort which we have made in order to bring about the result which they want to have brought about, they will be satisfied that this result has been brought about not by hostile legislation but by friendly conciliation.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARIA MATILDA HUMBER, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C., DECEASED.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maria Matilda Humber, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned or to R. Humber, 45 Gorge road, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1908. After the said date the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executors had then notice.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1908.

A. A. HUMBER,
S. S. OSTERHOUT,
Executors,
1011 Government St.

Take notice that S. R. MacClinton, of Vancouver, occupation, C. E., intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands, situated on Gold River, West Coast, Vancouver Island:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked A. S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and Marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, N. 160 chains, E. 40 chains to place of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, about six miles from its mouth, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running E. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, N. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, about six miles from its mouth, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running W. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, E. 40 chains, N. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted near the S. W. corner of lease six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, E. 100 chains more or less to river, thence following river and lot six line northerly and westerly to place of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted near the S. W. corner of lease six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, N. 120 chains more or less to line of lot 6, thence following line of lot six east and south to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence S. 120 chains, E. 40 chains to line of lot six, thence following line of lot six to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 13. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted on S. W. corner of lot six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence S. 110 chains to N. line of S. R. M. location No. 13, thence E. 20 chains, N. 20 chains, E. to west line of lot six, N. and W. to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 20. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, about 3 miles from W. line of lot 6, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence S. 40 chains, W. 160 chains, N. 40 chains, E. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, about three miles from W. line of lot six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 40 chains, W. 160 chains, S. 40 chains, E. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 22. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, on N. line of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 23. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, on N. line of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 160 chains, S. 60 chains, E. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 24. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains E. from N. E. corner of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, E. 40 chains to place of commencement.

No. 25. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains E. from N. E. corner of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 160 chains, E. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains to place of commencement.

Vancouver Island, Dec. 21st, 1907.

SAMUEL RAE MACCLINTON.
JAMES CROSS, Agent.

THE YELLOW GOD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "The Brethren," "Benite," "She," Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

The meal was long and magnificent; the price of each dish of it would have kept a poor family for a month, and on the cost of the equisite wines they might have lived for a year or two. Also the last were well patronized by everyone except Barbara, who drank water, and Alan, who since his severe fever took nothing but weak whiskey and soda and a little claret. Even Aylward, a temperate person, absorbed a good deal of champagne. As a consequence the conversation grew animated, and under cover of it, while Sir Robert was arguing with his neighbor on the left, Barbara asked in a low voice:

"What is the row, Alan? Tell me, I can't wait any longer."

"I have quarrelled with them," he answered, staring at his mutton as though he were criticizing it. "I mean, I have left the firm and have nothing more to do with the business."

Barbara's eyes lit up as she whispered back, "Glad of it. Best news I have heard for many a day. But, then, may I ask why you are here?"

"I came to see you," he replied humbly — "thought, perhaps, you wouldn't mind."

"Now that you are really clear of it, I am going for them," she said presently. "I have only restrained myself for your sake," and leaning back in her chair she stared at the ceiling, lost in meditation.

Then there came one of those silences which will fall upon dinner parties at times, however excellent and plentiful the champagne.

"Sir Robert Aylward," said Barbara in that clear, carrying voice of hers, "will you, as an expert, instruct a very ignorant person? I want a little information."

"Miss Champers," he answered, "am I not always at your service?" and all listened to hear upon what point their hostess desired to be enlightened.

"Sir Robert," she went on calmly, "everyone here is, I believe, what is called a financier, that is, except myself and Major Vernon, who only tries to be and will, I am sure, fail, since Nature made him something else, a soldier and—what else did Nature make you, Alan?"

As he vouchsafed no answer to this question, although Sir Robert muttered an uncomplimentary one between his lips which Barbara heard, or read, she continued:

"And you are all very rich and successful, are you not, and going to be much richer and much more successful next week. Now, what I want to ask you is—how is it done?"

"Accepting the premises for the sake of argument, Miss Champers," replied Sir Robert, who felt that he could not refuse the challenge, "the answer is that it is done by finance."

"I am still in the dark," she said. "Finance, as I have heard of it, means floating companies, and companies are floated to earn money for those who invest in them. Now this afternoon, as I was dull, I got hold of a book called the 'Directory of Directors,' and looked up all your names in it, except those of the gentlemen from Paris, and the companies that you direct—I found about those in another book. Well, I could not make out that any of these companies have ever earned any money, a dividend, don't you call it? Therefore, how do you all grow so rich, and why do people invest in them?"

Now Sir Robert frowned, Alan colored, two or three of the company laughed outright, and one of the French gentlemen who understood English, and had already drunk as much as was good for him, remarked loudly to his neighbor, "Ah! she is charming. She do touch the spot, like that ointment you give me to-day. How do we grow rich, and why do the peoples invest? Mon Dieu! why do they invest? That is the great mystery. I say that cette belle demoiselle, votre niece, est ravissante. Elle a d'esprit, mon ami Haswell."

Apparently her uncle did not share these setniments, for he turned red as any turkey-cock, and said across the great round table:

"My dear Barbara, I wish that you would leave matters which you do not understand alone. We are here to dine, not to talk about finance."

"Certainly, Uncle," she answered sweetly. "I stand, or rather sit, reproved. I suppose that I have put my foot into it, as usual, and the worst of it is," she added, turning to Sir Robert, "that I am just as ignorant as I was before."

"If you want to master these matters, Miss Champers," said Aylward, with a rather forced laugh, "you must go into training and worship at the shrine of"—he meant to say Mammon, then thinking that the word sounded unpleasant, substituted—"of the Yellow God, as we do."

At these words Alan, who had been studying his plate, looked up quickly, and her uncle's face turned from red to white. But the irrepressible Barbara seized upon them.

"The Yellow God," she repeated. "Do you mean money, or that fetish thing of Major Vernon's with the terrible woman's face that I saw at the office in the city? Well, to change the subject, tell us, Alan, what is that yellow god of yours, and where did it come from?"

"My uncle Austin, who was my mother's brother and a missionary, brought it from West Africa a great many years ago. He was the first to visit the tribe who worship it; in fact, I do not think that anyone has ever visited them since. But really, I do not know all the story. Jeeki can tell you about it if you want to know, for he is one of that people, and escaped with my uncle."

Now Jeeki having left the room some of the guests wished to send for him, but Mr. Champers-Haswell objected. The end of it was that a compromise was effected, Alan undertaking to produce his retainer afterwards when they went to play billiards or cards.

* * * * * * *

Dinner was over at length, and the diners, who had dined well, were gathered in the billiard room to smoke and amuse themselves as they wished. It was a very large room, sixty feet long indeed, with a wide space in the centre between the two tables, which was furnished as a lounge. When the gentlemen entered it they found Barbara standing by the great fireplace in this central space, a little shape of white and silver in its emptiness.

"Forgive me for intruding on you," she said, "and please do not stop smoking, for I like the smell. I have sat up expressly to hear Jeeki's story of the Yellow God. Alan, produce Jeeki, or I shall go to bed at once."

Her uncle made a movement as though to interfere, but Sir Robert said something to him which appeared to cause him to change his mind, while the rest in one way or another signified an enthusiastic assent. All of them were anxious to see this Jeeki and hear this tale, if he had one to tell. So Jeeki was sent for and presently arrived clad in the dress clothes which are common to all classes in England. There he stood before them, white headed, ebony faced, gigantic, imperturable. There is no doubt that his appearance produced an effect, for it was unusual and indeed, striking.

"You sent for me, Major?" he said, addressing his master, to whom he gave a military salute, for he had been Alan's servant when he was in the army.

"Yes, Jeeki. Miss Barbara here and these gentlemen wish you to tell them all that you know about the Yellow God."

The negro started and rolled his round eyes upwards till the whites of them showed, then began in his schoolbook English:

"That is a private subject, Major, upon which I should prefer not to discourse before this very public company."

A chorus of remonstrance arose, and one of the Jew gentlemen, approaching Jeeki, slipped a couple of sovereigns into his great hand, which he promptly transferred to his pocket without seeming to notice them.

"Jeeki," said Barbara, "don't disappoint us."

"Very well, Miss, I fall in with your wishes. The Yellow God that all these gentlemen worship, quite another god to that of which you desire that I should tell you. You know all about him. My god is of the female sex."

At this statement his audience burst into laughter, while Jeeki rolled his eyes and waited till they had finished. "My god," he went on presently, "I mean, gentlemen, the god I used to pray to, for I am good Christian now, has so much gold that she does not care for any more," and he paused.

"Then what does she care for?" asked someone.

"Blood," answered Jeeki. "She is God of Death. Her name is Little Bonsa or Small Swimming Head; she is wife of Big Bonsa or Great Swimming Head."

Again there was laughter, though less general. For instance, neither Sir Robert nor Mr. Champers-Haswell laughed. At any rate, it caused him to cease his stilted talk and relapse into the strange vernacular that is common to all negroes, tinctured with a racy slang that was still his own.

"You want to hear Yellow God palaver?" he said rapidly. "Very well, I tell you, you cocksure whitemen who think you know everything, but know nothing at all. My people, people of the Asiki, that mean people of spirits, what you call ghosts and say you no believe in, but always look for behind door, they worship Yellow God, Bonsa Big and Bonsa Little, worship both and call them one; only Little Bonsa on trip to this country just now, and sit and think in city office. Yellow God live long way up a great river, then turn to the left and walk six days through big forest, where dwarf people shoot you with poisoned arrow. Then turn to the right, walk up stream where many wild beasts. Then turn to the left again and go in canoe through swamp where you die of fever, and across lake. Then walk over grassland and mountains. Then in kloof of the mountains where big black trees make a roof and river fall like thunder, find Asiki and gold house of the Yellow God. All that mountain of gold, full of gold, and beneath gold house Yellow God afloat in water. She what you call queen, priestess, live there also, always there, very beautiful woman with face like Yellow God, cruel, cruel! She take a husband every year, and every year he die because she hunt for right man, but never find him. Oh! no, she no kill him, he kill himself at end of year, glad to get away from Asika and go to spirits. While he live he have very good time, plenty to eat, plenty wives, fine house, much gold as he likes, only nothing to spend it on, pretty necklace, nice paint for face. But Asika, little bit by little bit, she eat up his spirit. He see too many ghosts. The house where he sleeps with dead men who once have his billet, full of ghosts, and every night there come more and sit with him, sit all round him, look at him with great eyes, just like you look at me, till at last when Asika finish eating up his spirit, he go crazy, he howl like a man in hell, he throw away all the gold they give him, and then, sometimes after one week, sometimes after one month, sometimes after one year if he be strong, but never more, he run out at night and jump into the canal where Yellow God float, and got get him, while Asaki sit on the bank and laugh, 'cause she hungry for new man to eat up his spirit too."

Jeeki's big voice died away in a whisper and ceased. There was a silence in the room, for even in the shine of the electric light, and through the fumes of champagne, in more than one imagination there rose a vision of that haunted water in which floated the great Yellow God, and of some mad being casting himself to his death beneath the moon, while his beautiful witch wife, who was "hungry for more spirits," sat upon its edge and laughed. Although his language was now commonplace enough, even ludicrous at times, the negro had undoubtedly the art of narration. His auditors felt that he spoke of what he knew, or had seen, that the very recollection of it frightened him, therefore he frightened them.

Barbara broke the silence which she felt to be awkward.

"Why do more ghosts come every night to sit with the queen's husband, Jeeki?" she asked. "Where do they come from?"

"Out of the dead, Miss, dead husbands of Asika from beginning of the world; what they call Munganas. Also, always they make sacrifice to Yellow God. From far, far away them poor niggers send people to be sacrifice that their house or tribe get luck. Sometimes they send kings, sometimes great men, sometimes doctors, sometimes women what have twin babies. Also the Asika bring people what is witches, or have drunk poison stuff, which blacks call muavi, and not been sick, or perhaps son they love best to take curse off their roof. All these come to Yellow God. Then Asika doctor, they have death-palaver. On night of full moon they beat drum, and drum go, Wow! Wow! Wow! and doctors pick out those to die that month. Once they pick out me," and as he said these words he gasped, and with his great hand wiped off the sweat that started from his brow, "But Yellow God no take me that time; no want me, and I escape."

"How?" asked Sir Robert.

"With my master, Major's uncle, Reverend Austin, he who come to try to make Asika Christian. He snap his fingers, put on small mask of Yellow God which he prig, Little Bonsa herself, that same face which sit in your office now," and he pointed to Sir Robert, "like one toad upon a stone. Priests think that god make herself into man, want holiday, take me out into forest to kill me and eat my life. So they let us go by, and we go just as though devil kick us—fast, fast, and never see Asika any more. But Little Bonsa I bring with me for luck, tell truth I no dare leave her behind, she not stand that; and now she sit in your office and think and make magic there. That why you grow rich, because she know you worship her."

"That's a nice way for a baptized Christian to talk," broke in Barbara again, adding, "But Jeeki, what do you mean when you say that the god did not take you?"

"I mean this, Miss; when victim offered to Big Yellow God, priest-man bring him to edge of canal where the great god float. Then, if Yellow God want him, it turn and swim across water."

"Swim across water! I thought you said it was only a mask of gold?"

"I don't know, Miss; perhaps man inside the mask, perhaps spirit. I say it swim across water in the night, always in the night, and lift itself up and look in victim's face. Then priest take him away and kill him, all same for that Johnnie, he die in about one year, always die, no one ever live long if Yellow God swim to him and rise up and smile in his face. No matter if it Big Bonsa or Little Bonsa, for they man and wife joined in holy matrimony, and either do trick."

As these words left Jeeki's lips, Alan became aware of some unusual movement on the left, and looking round, saw that Mr. Champers-Haswell, who stood by him, had dropped the cigar which he held to the floor, and, white as a sheet, was swaying to and fro. Indeed, in another instant he would have fallen, had not Alan caught him in his arms and supported him till others came to his assistance, when between them they carried him to a sofa. On their way they passed a table where spirits and soda-water were set out, and to his astonishment Alan noticed that Sir Robert Aylward, looking little, if at all, better than his partner, had helped himself to half a tumberful of cognac, which he was swallowing in great gulps. Then there was confusion and someone went to telephone for the doctor, while the deep voice of Jeeki was heard exclaiming:

"That Yellow God at work—oh, yes, Little Bonsa on the job. I am Christian man, but no doubt she very powerful fetish, and can do anything she like to them that worship her, and you see, she sit in the office of these gentlemen. Spect she make Reverend Austin and me bring her to England because she got eye on firm of Messrs. Aylward and Haswell, London, E.C. Oh, shouldn't wonder at all, for Bonsa know everything."

"Oh, confound you and your fetish! Be off, you old donkey," almost shouted Alan.

"Major," replied the offended Jeeki, assuming his grand manner and language, "it was not I who wished to narrate this history of bloodstained superstition of poor African. Musn't blame old Jeeki if they make Christian gents sick as Channel steamer."

"Be off," repeated Alan, stamping his foot.

So Jeeki went, but outside the door, as it chanced, he encountered one of the Jew gentlemen, who also appeared to be a little "sick." An idea striking him, he touched his white hair with his finger and said:

"You like Jeeki's pretty story, sir? Well, Jeeki think that if you make little present to him, like your brother in there, it please Yellow God very much, and bring you plenty luck."

Then acting upon some unaccustomed impulse, that Jew became exceedingly generous. In his pocket was a handful of sovereigns, which he had prepared to stake at bridge. He grasped them all and thrust them into Jeeki's outstretched palm, where they seemed to melt.

"Thank you, sir," said Jeeki. "Now I sure you have plenty luck, just like your grandpa Jacob in Book when he do his brudder in eye."

CHAPTER IV.

Barbara.

There was no bridge or billiards at the Court that night, where ordinarily the play ran high enough. After Mr. Haswell had been carried to his room, some of the guests—among them Sir Robert Aylward—went to bed, remarking that they could do no good by sitting up; while others, more concerned waited to hear the verdict of the doctor, who must drive from six miles away. He came, and half an hour later Barbara entered the billiard room and told Alan, who was sitting there, smoking, that her uncle had recovered from his faint and that the doctor, who was stopping there all night, said that he was in no danger, only suffering from a heart attack brought on by overwork or excitement.

When Alan woke next morning the first thing that he heard through his open window was the sound of the doctor's departing dog-cart. Then Jeeki appeared and told him that Mr. Haswell was all right again, but that all night he had shaken "like one jelly." Alan asked what had been the matter with him, but Jeeki only shrugged his shoulders and said that he did not know—"perhaps Yellow God touch him up."

At breakfast, as in her note she had said she would, Barbara appeared wearing a short skirt. Sir Robert, who was there also, looking extremely pale even for him, and with black rims round his eyes, asked her if she was going to golf, to which she answered that she would think it over. It was a somewhat melancholy meal, and as though by common consent, no mention was made of Jeeki's tale of the Yellow God, and beyond the usual polite inquiries, very little of their host's seizure.

As Barbara went out she whispered to Alan, who opened the door for her, "Meet me at half-past ten in the kitchen garden."

Accordingly, having changed his clothes surreptitiously, Alan, avoiding the others, made his way by a circuit-out route to the kitchen garden, which, after the fashion of modern places, was hidden behind a belt of trees nearly a quarter of a mile from the house. Here he wandered about till presently he heard Barbara's pleasant voice behind him saying:

"Don't dawdle so, we shall be late for church."

So they started somewhat furtively, like runaway children. As they went Alan asked how her uncle was.

"All right now," she answered, "but he has had a bad shake. It was that Yellow God story which did it. I know, for I was there when he was coming to, with Sir Robert. He kept talking about it in a confused manner, saying that it was swimming to him across the floor, till at last Sir Robert bent over him and told him to be quiet, quite sternly. Do you know, Alan, I believe your pet fetish has been manifesting itself in some unpleasant fashion up there in the office."

"Indeed! If so, it must be since I left, for I never heard of anything of the sort, nor are Aylward and your uncle likely people to see ghosts. In fact, Sir Robert wished to give me more than £15,000 for the thing only the day before yesterday, which doesn't look as though it had been frightening him."

"Well, he won't repeat the offer, Alan, for I heard him promise my uncle only this morning that it should be sent back to Yarleys at once. But why did he want to buy it for such a lot of money? Tell me quickly, Alan, I am dying to hear the whole story."

So he began and told her, omitting nothing, while she listened eagerly to every word, hardly interrupting him at all. As he finished his tale they reached the door of the quaint old village church, just as the clock was striking eleven.

"Come in, Alan," she said gently, "and thank Heaven for all its mercies, for you should be a grateful man to-day."

Then without giving him time to answer she entered the church and took their places in the great square pew that for generations had been occupied by the owners of the ancient house which Mr. Haswell pulled down when he built the Court. There were their monuments upon the wall, and their gravestones in the chancel floor. But now no one except Barbara ever sat in their pew; even the benches set aside for the servants were empty, for those who frequented the Court were not church-goers, and "like marter, like man." Indeed, the gentle-faced old clergyman looked quite pleased and surprised when he saw two inhabitants of that palatial residence amongst his congregation, although it is true that Barbara was his friend and helper.

The simple service went on; the first lesson was read. It cried woe upon them that join house to house and field to field, that draw iniquity with cords of vanity and sin as it were with a cart rope; that call evil good and good evil, that put darkness for light and light for darkness, that justify the wicket for reward; that feast full but regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of His hand, for of such it prophesied that their houses, great and fair, should be without inhabitant and desolate.

It was very well read, and Alan, listening, thought that the denunciations of the old seer of thousands of years ago were not inappropriate to the dwellers in some houses great and fair of his own day, who, whatever they did or left undone, regarded not the work of the Lord, neither considered the operation of His hand. Perhaps Barbara thought so too; at any rate, a rather sad little smile appeared once or twice upon her sweet, firm face as the immortal poem echoed down the aisle.

The peace that passeth understanding was invoked upon their heads, and rising with the rest of the scanty congregation, they went away.

"Shall we walk home by the woods, Alan?" asked Barbara. "It is three miles round, but we don't lunch till two."

He nodded, and presently they were alone in those woods, the beautiful woods through which the breath of spring was breathing, treading upon carpets of bluebell, violet and primrose, quite alone, uncompanioned save by the wild things that stole across their path, undisturbed save by the sound of the singing birds and of the wind among the trees.

"What did you mean, Barbara, when you said that I should be a grateful man to-day?" asked Alan presently.

Barbara looked him in the eyes in that open, virginal fashion of hers, and answered in the words of the lesson, "Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity and sin as it were with a cart-rope, that lay house to house"—and through an opening in the woods she pointed to the roofs of the Court standing on one hill, and to the roof of Old Hall standing upon another—"and field to field" and with a sweep of her hand she indicated all the country round, "for many houses great and fair that have music in their feasts shall be left desolate." Then turning, she said:

"Do you understand now, Alan?"

"I think so," he answered. "You mean that I have been in bad company."

"Very bad, Alan. One of them is my own uncle, but the truth remains the truth, Alan, they are no better than thieves; all this wealth is stolen, and I thank God that you have found it out in time before you became one of them in heart as well as in name."

"If you mean the Sahara Syndicate," he said, "the idea is sound enough; indeed, I am responsible for it. The thing can be done, great benefits would result—too long to go into."

(To be Continued.)

NOW I AM WELL

THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Eli, Manitoba.

I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be sufferers like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there was also womb trouble with unpleasant pains in my back which made me miserable, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief. I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I can truly say this was the first medicine that ever did me any good. "Fruit-a-tives" quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I cannot express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am as well now in every way as ever I was, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives". I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives", it is easy to take and the effect is always mild like fruit.

(Sgd) MRS. M. BREILAND.

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Many women suffer with what the doctors call "Womb Trouble"—"Diseased Ovaries"—"Female Complaints" etc. — when Constipation is causing all the pain. Cure the liver and make the bowels move regularly with "Fruit-a-tives", and the "Womb Trouble" will be cured at the same time.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

The Great Restorative Non-Alcoholic Tonic

of the day, made entirely of native medicinal roots and without a drop of alcohol in its composition.

There are no secrets---all its ingredients being printed on the bottle-wrappers.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only builds up the strength of the feeble, debilitated, languid, nervous and easily fatigued, whether young or aged, but it enriches and purifies the blood, thus making the improvement lasting.

It corrects and overcomes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpid liver, chronic diarrhea and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Bronchial, throat and laryngeal affections, attended with hoarseness, persistent cough, and all manner of catarrhal affections are cured by the "Golden Medical Discovery."

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the nasal passages out freely with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" as a constitutional treatment. Old obstinate cases of catarrh yield to this thorough *course* of treatment.

Through enriching and purifying the blood, the "Discovery" cures scrofulous affections, also blotches, pimples, eruptions, and other ugly affections of the skin. Old, open, running sores, or ulcers, are healed by taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" internally and applying Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve as a local dressing. The Salve can be had of druggists, or will be sent by return mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address Doctor Pierce as below for it.

In short "Golden Medical Discovery" regulates, purifies and invigorates *the whole system* and thus cures a very large range of diseases. The reason *Why* it cures such a varied list of diseases is made clear in a little booklet of extracts from the leading medical authorities, compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and which he will be pleased to send post-paid and entirely *free* to any who send him their names and addresses.

You can't afford to accept a substitute of *unknown* composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the *original* Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent *free on* receipt of 31 one-cent stamps (to cover cost of mailing) for paper-covered, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Advertising makes trade bad

For Those Who Do Not Advertise.

This Will Interest Old Folks

Life to elderly people can only be pleasant when all the faculties are active. But as we all know, the human body is merely a machine. It gradually wears away, grows weak in spots, must be patched here and there or break down.

In old age it is well to remember the adage that a stitch in time saves nine—in other words, health should be carefully guarded. The blood is sure to grow thin and lack the nutrition of younger days, and to overcome this condition there is probably no remedy that gives such immediate results as Ferrozone. First of all, Ferrozone increases the appetite—then it assists digestion and in consequence all that is eaten is at once converted into nourishment. A well nourished body is bound to grow strong, and by using Ferrozone the advance of old age can be pushed back for years. In highly concentrated form Ferrozone contains strengthening elements that circulate to every nook and corner of the body. By supplying exhausted nerves with life and toning up organs that are weak or inactive, the change it brings about is marvelous. If you are feeble, sleep poorly, have nervous fear, weak heart or rheumatism, you will surely be cured by Ferrozone. If it's better health you seek—Ferrozone will bring it surer and quicker than anything else. Get it to-day, 50c. per box or six for $2.50 at all dealers.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

Aeronaut's Great Feat—Englishman Wins Big Prize.

The intrepid and persevering Englishman, Mr. Henry Farman, has at last won the Deutsch Archdeacon prize of 50,000 francs.

Recently at Paris he rose into the air in magnificent style, and travelling at a height of six metres, accomplished the necessary flight of a kilometre. It will be remembered he made two equally successful flights on Saturday, but the French Aero Club officials were not present.

There were between 500 and 600 people present when the aeronaut started his motor. Travelling along the ground for a few minutes, the machine rose to a height of three metres, and swiftly skimmed straight toward the flag marking the turning point. He then steered in a wide circle to the left, rising to a height of eight metres, and turning with the greatest ease, he passed the flag, going a considerable distance to the rear. Having completed the turn, Mr. Farman returned to his original height of three metres, and continuing in a straight line made for his starting point, which he passed within one minute 23 seconds after the beginning of the test.

On touching the ground Mr. Farman was lifted from his seat and carried round in triumph. Later, at the request of his friends, he made a second successful flight, in which he exceeded the stipulated force of 200 metres.

Stammering Arm, Red Finger, The Bees' Nest and Cold Water are samples of the names borne by some Welsh farms.

DEATHBED SECRET.

Heir to Estates Worth Two Million Five Hundred Thousand.

A romantic claim to a fortune is made by Edward Swymmer Radford, an elderly Bristol, England, resident, who contends that he is a descendant of the Swymmer family, which flourished in Bristol in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He says he is the son of Anne Swymmer, eighth daughter of John Swymmer, merchant, and he avers that this sets up relationship which makes him heir to estates worth $2,500,000.

The principal properties are Rowborrow Manor, Somerset, and in Bristol and Fyneallen, Galway. The last named estate has been in chancery since 1782, whilst Rowborrow Manor is in the possession of trustees. The properties belonged to two branches of the Swymmer family, several members of which have filled the offices of mayor and high sheriff in Bristol, besides being prominent merchant venturers, and they were related to various titled personages, through whose hands at different periods properties now in dispute are said to have passed.

Mr. Radford's story was that his grandfather was born in Ireland, and was sent to Rowborrow early in life. He there incurred the displeasure of the family by marrying a housemaid at the manor, and in consequence the Galway estate reverted to a cousin. His grandfather, accustomed to visit Bristol on business, was killed whilst making one of these journeys on horseback.

His mother, born at Balerton Hall, Somerset, remembered the tragedy occurring when she was very young. She had also related that a number of valuable documents bearing on family matters were destroyed during a fire at the hall.

She married a soldier, who served through the Peninsular war, and her legacy to her son at death was the story of his descent from the Swymmers and of his right to properties which in bygone years were associated with the name of prosperous Bristol merchants.

Mr. Radford, who is nearly 70 years of age, declared that lack of funds had hitherto prevented him from prosecuting his claim, though he has been making personal investigations and has had considerable correspondence with interested parties.

He is taking steps to raise a fund to enable him to apply to the courts, undertaking, in the event of success, to return two-fold money which may be forthcoming. He says he was for a short period in the service of the Duchess of Teck. He has also been in the service of other leading families.

WHICH IS THE WORST?

What is the most terrible form in which death comes? Here are three, but which one of them is the worst it is hard to say:

In Peru and parts of South Australia there is found a small spider about half as big as a pea. When this insect digs its fangs into its victim it inserts a poison which begins at once to act. It scorches up the blood-vessels and spreads through the tissue, causing most dreadful agony. The worst part of it is that the victim usually suffers for two days, but death in the end is inevitable.

Another fearful death results from eating "bhat," a vegetable which grows in the east, of which a few grains cause violent mania, ending in death. "Bhat" occasionally grows in among the rice crop, from which it is hard to distinguish until dry, when the poisonous grain is of a brick-red colony.

There is a South American vine called the "knotter," which grips any living thing coming in contact with it. Its tentacles twine round the object seized, searing and burning the flesh like red-hot wires. Then the prey is drawn into the heart of the foliage, and there crushed to death. The method is too horrible to describe in detail.

Ergophobia is a new disease. Its chief symptom is a dislike for work.

Real Estate Advertisements, Victoria District

Real Estate

SAANICH ROAD.

48½ acres, nice house and good outbuildings, 5 acres beautiful bearing orchard. Price, including stock and implements and part furniture $8,500

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT.

485 acres, about 60 acres cleared, fine residence and good farm buildings. Price only $7,000

LANGFORD LAKE.

5-acre blocks fronting on the lake, at, per acre..$50

1,000 American-Canadian Oil at ..... 15c.

A. W. MORE

34 BROAD ST.

Corner Trounce Ave.

PREMIER TRIED USUAL BLUFF

(Continued from page 1.)

Governor's Assent.

J. A. Macdonald asked the attorney-general if he would bring down the Governor immediately to assent to the bill.

The attorney-general replied that this was a matter for the premier.

Hon. Mr. McBride said it was the intention of the government to inform the Governor, without delay, that the bill had been passed by the House and to ask him to attend at the earliest possible moment in order that he might assent thereto.

Coal Tax Act.

On motion for the adoption of the bill to amend the Coal Tax Act on report, Dr. Hall intimated that he was advised that certain parties wished to be heard as to the tax on coke.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow said he had no objection to deferring consideration of the report for another day.

Parker Williams took occasion to point out that if the objections to the taxation on coal were allowed to obtain, the government would be driven to the personal tax as the only means of revenue. He did not think there was anything in the measure before the House as to which the coal corporations were entitled to consideration. If, as suggested, this increase of taxation was to be followed by a reduction of personal property and other taxation, he thought the bill merited approval as the best piece of legislation brought down this session.

The report was adopted.

Railway Assessment.

The bill to amend the Railway Assessment Act was taken up in committee with Price Ellison in the chair.

The finance minister moved that the following provision be added at the end of section 6a in section 2: "A detailed statement of all such exemptions shall be submitted to the legislative assembly within the first 15 days of each ensuing session thereof."

The amendment was adopted.

Stuart Henderson moved to add the following to section 2: "Provided that such exemption shall only be granted on the express condition that, neither directly nor indirectly, shall any person of Oriental birth or extraction be employed, either (a) in the construction of the said railway, or (b) on the exempted railway during the life of the exemption."

Hon. Mr. McBride contended that the amendment would subject the bill to disallowance. He said the finance minister had an amendment which proposed that alien labor should not be employed, except where white labor was not obtainable, decision as to this point to rest with the government.

J. A. Macdonald was sorry the Premier had taken this position. For nearly two weeks the legislature had been discussing the exclusion of Orientals from the province and government members had expressed a most lively desire to prevent Orientals from usurping the work of white men in the province. Yet the government failed on the first opportunity of putting their principles into operation by applying them to the corporations which were the chief offenders in this regard. There was no question that on all the large railways in the province Orientals were being employed wherever possible to the exclusion of the white man. He said this advisedly, because in the past two months they were told in the newspapers that white men were walking the streets in hundreds in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver looking for work, and during that very period they found a large proportion of the employees of this very extension of the E. & N. railway were Orientals.

The finance minister stated the other day that this tax exemption was proposed to induce early construction of the railway for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed. What work? Had the railway company discharged the Orientals and put white men to work? Was the government in a position that this would be done if this tax exemption were given to the railway company as a free gift? Did the House not know that conditions accompanying bonuses to railways in the past, similar to those suggested here by the government, failed in the purpose the Premier would have them believe the government had in view? In cases where the government was the judge as to the procurability of white labor, Orientals were employed by these railways, when white labor could have been easily obtained. The railway companies were perfectly willing to accept a clause of that kind. They knew perfectly well that they could always make out some kind of a case to justify the employment of Orientals, when the determination of the point was in the hands of the government. They had done it in the past, and it was only a reasonable supposition that it would work out again in the same way. He contended that the only way was to make this gift that the people were bestowing in the bill conditional upon the employment of white men alone. Then there would be no getting out of it. There would be no crawling behind limitations by the railway companies. They would have to meet the conditions imposed.

The Premier said his chief objection to the amendment was that it would invite disallowance at Ottawa. The same old story. Everything was to be put up to Ottawa. He defied the Premier to show that any bill of this kind had ever been disallowed at Ottawa. This was not a bill dealing with the rights of Orientals as immigrants. It was not a bill for the whole of Canada. It was a bill for British Columbia alone. It proposed to make a gift to a railway company, and it was perfectly within the power of the legislature, never disputed at Ottawa or anywhere else, that the legislature could attach such conditions as it saw fit to do. They were not interfering with Orientals or corporations. They were simply saying that they should get this benefit only upon certain terms.

If there was any danger of disallowance because of the amendment proposed it would obtain equally with respect to the amendment suggested by the Premier. The Premier knew perfectly well there was nothing in that. He was simply putting that up for the purpose of hoodwinking the people of the province into the belief that he was not acting in the interests of the railway companies, but to prevent the bill being disallowed. There was not the slightest danger in the world of such a thing occuring. And if there were then let Ottawa take the responsibility. If the government was going to take this stand, then he said let them put the responsibility up to Ottawa to disallow it. He for one was not afraid of putting that responsibility up to Ottawa, and he challenged the Premier to put the responsibility there and see whether the fear he had expressed, as an excuse for refusing the amendment, was justified or not.

Hon. Mr. McBride said they had put the responsibility up to Ottawa on the Oriental question and yet the leader of the opposition continued to support that government, which was rotten to the core, on the Asiatic question. He denied that he was trying to hoodwink the people. It was the leader of the opposition who was trying to do that. If the leader of the opposition could assure the House that the bill would not be disallowed he was willing that the amendment should go through. He cited the cases of bills passed in 1900, which he claimed were disallowed because of discrimination against Asiatics. He claimed that the E. & N. railway was operating under a Dominion charter, with the privilege of a Dominion subsidy, and that the provincial parliament could not transcend the powers of the federal legislature. He contended that the leader of the opposition should have seen to it that Duncan Ross and others at Ottawa had secured the insertion of provisions protecting white labor in the Ottawa legislation having reference to the E. & N. and the Kootenay Central railways.

J. A. Macdonald intimated that he would endeavor to relieve the Premier's apprehensions as to disallowance by communicating with Ottawa, contending that there was no difference constitutionally between Mr. Henderson's amendment and that suggested by the government.

Hon. Mr. McBride argued that the clause proposed by the member for Yale had been considered unconstitutional by the department of justice, and that the provisions proposed by the government had been considered constitutional.

J. A. Macdonald contended that the amendment was constitutional, as it did not propose to take away rights from one class as against another, but to attach certain conditions to a free grant made by the government.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that in this case they were not even giving cash subsidies, and that provisions such as that proposed had been found unconstitutional in connection with subsidy bills.

J. A. Macdonald: "Were they disallowed?"

Hon. Mr. McBride said the reports of the minister of justice in the sessional papers showed that he considered them unconstitutional.

J. A. Macdonald: What subsidy bill passed by this legislature was disallowed? As to the premier's remark that he continued his support to the Ottawa government in spite of their action on the Oriental question, he said he was not there as an apologist for the Ottawa government. The province had its representatives at Ottawa, and they were responsible to the people for what they had done. So far as he was concerned, and this applied to other Liberals in the House, he was there to do the best he could for his constituents and for the people of the province. With respect to the action of the Dominion parliament on the Oriental question, responsibility rested upon the Liberals and Conservatives alike, but it was observable that the provincial Conservatives in their desire to make political capital were not so willing to accept this view.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that the final disposition of the question rested with Ottawa, and claimed that this was the reason the scene had been shifted there so often in the debates. He claimed that the government was seeking in the bill before the House to encourage railway construction in a consistent way. Three roads, the Kootenay Central, the V., V. & E. and the E. & N. in 1903 had asked that their subsidies be renewed. They had pointed out that in several instances certain arrangements had been made on the strength of the subsidies, and that a refusal to renew the same would be looked upon as a breech of faith. The government said they did not believe it good business to renew these subsidies, but said "If you are prepared to go ahead we will give you a reasonable exemption from taxation." And this question of taxation was all the more imminent at the time, because the present minister had raised the tax on railway five hundred per cent., and at the same time had given out the statement that it must not be considered by any means as a final act in that connection. The E. & N. extension to Alberni was now under way, and these people, on the strength of the government's promises in the past, came to them now and wished to have an exemption of taxes. "We come to parliament," said he, "and say we propose to carry this arrangement out, and that the agreements will be laid before parliament in due time." He again declared that the minister of justice had declared as to the unconstitutionality of the amendments proposed.

John Jardine was astonished at the position taken by the premier, that he would like the leader of the opposition to challenge the opinion of the Ottawa authorities as to the constitutionality of the amendment. If the government was sincere they would accept the amendment and force the hand of the C. P. R. in the matter of deciding that only white men should be employed on the work.

Hon. W. J. Bowser interpreted the remarks of the leader of the opposition into an avowal that he had broken away from his Dominion political affiliations, because of the Ottawa government's record on the Oriental question. He read a press report of a statement by Hon. Sydney Fisher, which he interpreted as meaning that that gentleman was not opposed to the admission of Orientals into Canada.

J. A. Macdonald pointed out that the attorney-general was misreading the dispatch.

Hon. Mr. Bowser remarked that the leader of the opposition was a Liberal after all. He pointed to the resolution passed by the recent Liberal convention in which suggestion was made that Ottawa should pass the Natal Act, as being inconsistent with the stand taken by Mr. Macdonald in the House.

J. A. Macdonald stated that the position he took was that if the present arrangement with Japan was found to be ineffective, then the Natal Act should be passed by the Dominion authorities.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the provincial parliament had no control over the E. & N. railway, which was incorporated by the Dominion parliament, and thought the amendment of the finance minister was subject to question on constitutional grounds. In Manitoba it had been held that the province could not pass a bush fire act in connection with a railway similarly situated. And in the case of the Crow's Nest Southern railway a provision that no alien should be employed on construction unless it were demonstrated to the government that their employment was necessary for the prosecution of the work, had been declared unconstitutional.

J. A. Macdonald: "Is that the Subsidy Act?"

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "It was the act to incorporate the railway."

J. A. Macdonald: "That is very different."

Hon. W. J. Bowser said the Chief Justice had held this to be clearly ultra vires.

J. A. Macdonald: "And refused to disallow it."

Hon. W. J. Bowser: "He refused to disallow it, but held that it was clearly ultra vires." He again referred to the resolution of the Liberal convention, and occasioned a repetition by Mr. Macdonald of the position he had taken with respect to the Dominion arrangement with Japan and the passage of the Natal Act; and then went on to read from a speech of Mr. Lemieux's, which he interprted as meaning that the minister of labor was not in favor of maintaining British Columbia as a white man's country.

J. A. Macdonald suggested that the attorney-general should read the whole speech, but

Hon. Mr. Bowser claimed that he "didn't have to," and didn't. Then the attorney-general adverted once more to the E. & N. labor question as a Dominion affair. He held that when this company went to Ottawa in 1906 for an extension of time for the completion of their system in British Columbia the Liberals there should have proposed an amendment that only white labor was to be employed. In this year the Dominion government brought down a bill giving a subsidy of $2,300 per mile for the 55 miles of the Alberni branch, and there was no suggestion that aliens should not be employed. In 1907 it was necessary to vote the subsidy again in case it should lapse, and there was no labor condition attached to the bill.

J. A. Macdonald suggested that the attorney-general might have called upon his friends at Ottawa to put in such a clause.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said his friends did not control the House, and it would have been of no use for him to do so.

J. A. Macdonald argued that the attorney-general was trying to draw a herring across the trail, reminding that gentleman that they were considering a question which was before the legislature of British Columbia. He pointed out that the granting of a railway charter and the passing of an act such as that before the House, affecting the tax laws of the province, and not the rights of railways, were two very different questions indeed. That which might be found to be ultra vires in a charter was in a different position when it came to a matter of dealing with the revenue of the province. Municipalities, for instance, had power to grant subsidies to railways and other enterprises, and in doing so, as they were dealing with their own monies, they were in a position to say you can either take it on our condition or you can leave it alone. And this was the position the legislature was in with respect to the bill before the House. It was not a question of putting in a railway charter something which might be unconstitutional. It was simply a case of making a statutory agreement with a railway that an exemption of taxation would be given if they would accept it on certain conditions, and that if they would not accept the conditions the exemption would not be granted. The suggestion had come from public controversy on this question that the best solution lay in refusing to employ Orientals. And he admitted there was something in this. If employeers refused to have Orientals, the question would right itself. And they were endeavoring here, where they had opportunity, to impose conditions upon the largest employers of labor in the province, that would subserve this view of the case. If the government was sincere, he contended, they could not refuse to accept the amendment offered by the member for Yale.

Hon. Mr. McBride referred to the sessional reports of 1898, claiming that it was shown therein that the late Minister of Justice, Hon. D. Mills, had, because of a clause similar to that prosoped by Mr. Henderson, declared a provincial act unconstitutional; that it was objected to by the Japanese Minister in London, etc., etc.

J. A. McDonald: "Was it disallowed?"

Hon. Mr. McBride replied that the report of the Minister of Justice would have disallowed it.

J. A McDonald: "It was not disallowed, as a matter of fact. The Ottawa government apparently did not agree with Mr. Mills."

Hon. Mr. McBride challenged the leader of the opposition to telegraph to Ottawa on the subject.

Parker Williams congratulated the member from Yale and the Liberal party for enunciating what he claimed to be a Socialist principle.

A. E. McPhillips argued that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Mills, had taken the ground, with reference to the bills mentioned by the Premier, that they discriminated against aliens and were therefore unconstitutional. If the amendment was to be continued as having reference to aliens it fell within that opinion. He suggested that the leader of the opposition would not get the reply he expected if he questioned Ottawa on the subject, at the same time pointing out that an opinion from that source as to the constitutionality of a bill could not be had unless the subject matter was before the Ottawa government. It would be improper, he held, for the Department of Justice to give an opinion under the circumstances suggested by what had arisen in the debate.

J. A. Macdonald thanked the member from the Islands for reminding him that it would be improper for the Minister of Justice to reply to a telegram on this subject, observing that he had perhaps assisted him (Mr. Macdonald) in avoiding a trap, which would have given the government the advantage over him. He presumed the Premier, being an old and artful politician, appreciated the fact that a reply could not be given to his telegram when he challenged him to send one.

Hon. Mr. McBride admitted that he knew that the Minister of Justice could not pronounce upon the constitutionality of a question before the bill was submitted in due course, but thought the case in hand might permit a departure from ordinary practice. As he anticipated considerable further debate on this question, he moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The committee rose and reported accordingly.

The House then adjourned.

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES

NO RETURN OF TROUBLE.

This distressing complaint is successfully dealt with by the Zam-Buk treatment. The agony of Piles is as excruciating as the disease itself is weakening, and every sufferer should lose no time in giving Zam-Buk a thorough trial. Zam-Buk subdues the pain, allays the inflammation and enables rest and comfort to come to the worn-out sufferer.

Mrs. E. Boxall of 75 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont., writes: "It consider it my duty to write of the benefits derived from using Zam-Buk. For some months I was a constant sufferer from bleeding piles. I had used a great many ointments but got no relief until I had tried Zam-Buk. It cured me and I have had no return of the trouble. Since my cure, I have advised others suffering with a similar complaint to use Zam-Buk, and in each instance have heard satisfactory reports."

Zam-Buk also cures cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists, 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid, for price 3 boxes for $1.25.

Plain Face?

Your doctor understands the formula of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask him about your using it. Do as he says. He knows.

Did nature give you a plain face? What of it? Make your hair so handsome that every one will forget your face. Make them talk onty of the softness, richness, and marvelous beauty of your hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor, "the new kind," does not color the hair.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

JAPANESE HAVE CAUSED ALARM

PUGET SOUND FEARS AGGRESSIVE POLICY

The Invasion of Rich Valley is Coupled With Military Danger.

Seattle is manifesting alarm at the number of Japanese who are invading the agricultural valleys of the Sound. The invasion has from time to time been connected with an aggressive policy on the part of Japan calculated to give trouble in case of hostilities arising between the United States and the Mikado's empire. The Seattle Times has the following relative to the subject:

Many persons are viewing with alarm the rapidly increasing number of Japanese colonies that are taking possession of productive agricultural sections of the Pacific Northwest and by industrious application and concentrated energy are rapidly making it impossible of profit for white farmers to compete with the Orientals in tilling the soil.

Those who remember the experience of the ranchers of the Sacramento valley, in California, are prone to make dismal prophecies of the fate which awaits the majority of the ranchers located in the sections in which the Japanese have established colonies. It is even reported that in some places the Japanese are employing the same tactics which enabled them to obtain control of the California valley, which is one of the most productive sections of the coast.

The method the Japanese adopted to gain supremacy in the Sacramento valley was, first, to work for such wages as tempted the farmers to dispense with white labor that refused to meet the low scale. After the Japanese had succeeded in supplanting all the white labor in the valley they made demand for higher wages themselves. The first demand was granted. Later they made another demand to be increased to the old scale that was paid the white labor. This was refused, and they quit work. The farmers then attempted to replace them with white labor, but could get no white men to work for them on account of having employed the Japanese.

Finally the farmers were compelled to reinstate the Japanese at the white labor scale. Before long other raises were demanded until finally the matter became so irksome that the ranchers were glad to accept offers of the Japanese to purchase the ranches. Gradually the white ranchers sold or were crowded out, until the whole valley eventually came into possession of the Japanese, who have controlled it ever since.

Already farmers in the White River valley, near Seattle, have come to fear that before long they may be subjected to the same treatment by the industrious brown men. Japanese have been pouring into this district for months. Many of them have acquired valuable lands and hundreds of others are at work on surrounding farms. Reports have emanated from the valley of mysterious mass meetings held late at night by the Japanese, and many conjectures have been made as to the outcome of all this activity.

In the White River valley and other productive sections the Japanese have, whenever possible, obtained the farms by purchase, or, failing in this, have effected long leases at high rentals. Negotiations have been opened in many instances for the purchase of improved lands at prices which will involve the expenditure of small fortunes. Nowhere, it is reported, has the price put upon property deterred the prospective purchasers, showing that the Japanese have command of plenty of funds to carry out their enterprises.

The latest evidence of activity in the same line is the information given out recently that negotiations have been completed between the Puget Sound Mill and Timber Company of Seattle and representatives of the Japanese government for the lease of a vast logged-off area in Clallam county, Wash., near Port Crescent, embracing nearly 1,000 acres. On this land it is the intention, say the representatives of the foreign government, to establish a great Japanese tea farming colony. It is rumored that 200 Japanese will be at work on the ground in the next three weeks.

Current with the securing of this tract of land by the Japanese have come rumors that the whole affair is a carefully concealed attempt to locate a large force of well-trained ex-soldiers of Japan in a strategic position, where they will be of immense assistance in any movement made by the Japanese fleet upon Puget Sound forts in case Japan should declare war upon the United States.

In speaking of the comparative security with which such an organized colony can work against the peace of the country, a former army officer now residing at Port Townsend, within sight of Forts Worden, Flagler and Casey, has made the following statement:

"It was recently pointed out that the defenseless condition of the Sound below Point Wilson really renders the big forts near Port Townsend ineffective, for the reason that a landing party of 1,000 men at Dungeness can come overland and, by a rear attack, take Fort Worden. Once in possession of that formidable defense work, they can speedily silence the guns of Forts Casey and Flagler, thus providing free access to Puget Sound for an invading fleet.

"The presence of a large colony of Japanese on the shores of the strait, many miles nearer the ocean, cannot, as a consequence, be looked upon in the light of anything but a serious menace to the safety of this great inland sea, in event of invasion at the hands of the Japanese. With a colony of 1,000 or more of these men, all of whom are finished soldiers, already on the land, a material advantage is afforded a landing party, for there is no doubt that many of the so-called 'tea farms' are provided with modern rifles and ammunition.

"These 'colonists' are in an excellent position to intercept telegraphic communication, and, in view of the fact that a naval attack is seldom advertised long in advance, can make a formidable stand against all the soldiers the United States is able to rush to the vicinity, before the transports land their troops. Guided by the 'farmers,' the invaders can quickly press forward to the headquarters of this artillery district. With Fort Worden invested, it would be only a short time before the flag of the Rising Sun would be located here, at Casey and Flagler, and later on at the big navy yard which the government has established in a hidden and alleged protected position on the Sound.

"Argument along this line may be looked upon by the over-confident as the talk of an alarmist, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the Japanese, before they precipitated hostilities by sinking a little Russian gunboat at Chemulpo, were in possession of the finest military maps and of thorough information as to the number of troops and their equipments that Russia could make available in Manchuria. It has been conceded by all experts who have analyzed that decimating and prodigiously expensive war that it was the preparedness prevailing in the Japanese war office, and the utter lack of that important adjunct on the other side, that made it possible for the Nipponese to meet and crush forever the long-prevailing Russian supremacy in the Far East."

KING EDWARD AS A FARMER.

The first prize awarded to the king at the Agricultural Hall cattle show, London, for his exhibit of Highland cattle is the latest demonstration of His Majesty's success as a farmer, of which he is so deservedly proud. When the King began breeding, nearly forty years ago, the Sandringham farm lands were in an almost hopeless condition, barren and barely capable of cultivation. To-day, according to Mr. Rider Haggard, "it is a wonderful farm, for nowhere is so much high-bred stock to be seen on the same area."

Air is estimated to surround the earth to a depth of from 120 to 200 miles.

FOR CHOICE BUYS

In City Lots and Acre Property

CALL ON

CROSS & CO.

44 Fort Street Victoria, B. C.

McPherson and Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1458.

1?4 GOVERNMENT STREET.

WE

Are Prepared To

BUY

One Hundred Sections Of

TIMBER

Will Pay Cash For Same as Soon as Cruised.

Also Put Up Advertising and License Money.

20 ACRES FOR SALE.

With nice 7 ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, stabling for 6 or 7, 3 hen houses, about 8 miles from town, about 10 acres clear, 100 fruit trees, 60 bearing, small fruits, 2,000 strawberry plants, 1 mare in foal, cow in calf, 80 hens, 2 pigs, buggy, harness, churn, implements, tools.

$6,000

TERMS CASH.

SWINERTON & ODDY.

If you are looking for an ideal home buy a couple of lots in Sidney at $125 per lot.

If you want choice and cheap FARMING OR FRUIT LAND, we have it from $5 to $100 per acre, and from 5 to 1,000 acre lots.

We have ..d ten years' experience in Saan.ch and Island property.

Take V. & S. R. P to

SIDNEY REALTY CO.

Sidney B. C.

M. A. THOMAS, MGR.

A Surprise in Biscuits

Every box of Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas you open—you will find a new delight in these dainty biscuits.

When you want to surprise yourself, give your appetite a treat with

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has, like the famed philosopher's stone, been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their proteus forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable nostrums that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

Wholesale from Henderson Bros., Ltd. Victoria, B. C.

DON'T FORGET

THAT

W. C. Stewart

(Late of Brandon, Manitoba)

HAS CHANGED HIS

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

From PROMIS BLOCK (up-stairs) to

GROUND FLOOR, 704 YATES ST.

Opposite New Merchants' Bank Building, in same office as A. Williams & Co.

Where he will always have a covered carriage to drive customers to see his own and clients' properties. No trouble to show you round if you wish to invest.

—THE—

Hub Cigar Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Good Imported, Domestic and Local Cigars and Tobaccos.

LEWIS & EVANS,

Cor. Government & Trounce Ave

PHONE 12.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES

Classified and Real Estate Advertisements

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing. 27 Avalon road, James Bay. Phone A812.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 1422 Blanchard street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone B1437.

DINSDALE & MALCOLM,
Builders and Contractors.
BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.
DINSDALE, 3020 Quadra St. MALCOLM, 52 Hillside Ave.

NOTICE.

Rock blasted; rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1343.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 2 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantages Theatre.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone 1019.

DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 276. Hearne & Renfrew.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

ENGRAVERS.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 28 Broad street.

FLOWERS.

ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, $4 per doz. Flewin's Gardens, 36 South Park street.

BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE—Geraniums, salvia, lobelia, hanging baskets, dahlias. Up-to-Date Fish Market, opposite City Hall, Douglas street.

FURRIER.

FRED. FOSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 42½ Johnson street.

LEGAL.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ottawa. Parliamentary, Departmental and Patent Office Agents. Practice before Railway Commission. Charles Murphy. Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Parliamentary and Departmental Agents. Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

MEDIUM.

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 176 Chatham street. Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GENTLEMEN—If you wish to get a swell and a perfect fitting suit, well made and trimmed, don't miss this address. Go to the reliable tailor and cutter, J. Sorensen, 32 Government St., up-stairs, over Western Union Telegraph Office. New assortment of fall goods just in.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on house property, easy terms; no delay. Apply the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, 30 Government street.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 43 Johnson street.

MONUMENTS.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street. Tel. B1297.

MUSIC.

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Graduate of Leipsic Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St. Telephone A248.

TRUCK AND DRAY.

TRUCKING—Quick service, [illegible] charges. Walsh Bros., Baggage and Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

SHOW CASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.
Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.
DICKSON & HOWES

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

106 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1463.

TO RENT.

FINE LARGE 10-ROOMED HOUSE in Splendid Locality.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, all modern and in splendid shape, per month.... $25.00

6-ROOMED HOUSE, good basement, all modern, nice lawn, beautiful view, in good locality, near High school. Price for quick sale.... $4,250

5-ROOMED COTTAGE, all modern, in splendid condition, on Frederick street.... $2,600

We have some FINE LOTS, on half mile radius from city centre, on easy terms. Price, each.... $650

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Replies to Advertisements ..*.. ..* ..*.... Letters in reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

LETTERS—A. B., T. L., X. Y. Z.
NUMBERS—40, 78, 98, 100, 101, 106, 111, 125, 126, 128, 146, 151, 152, 156, 160, 163, 166, 172, 339, 447, 653.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

MALE TEACHER wanted for South Saanich public school; salary $60 per month and free house; duties to commence March 2nd. Apply before 11th inst. to William Campbell, secretary Saanich S. B. Royal Oak.

WANTED—Man to work on farm; state wages and experience. Box 183, Times office.

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary, $83 per month, and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Men and women to learn Barber Trade; Wages earned while learning; catalogue free; write Moler Barber College, Carrall St, Vancouver.

WANTED—Boy, to work on presses. Margison Bros., printers, Wharf St.

WANTED—Good camp cook; capable boy as cook's assistant; four expert tie makers. Apply Box 173, this office.

WANTED—Contract to clear land or put up [illegible]. P. B. Hall, P. O. Box 236, city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LOAN—$1,500 at 7 per cent. on improved real estate. Apply Money, P. O. Box 423 city.

WANTED—Elderly couple to look after old couple. Apply Capt. Moore, 318 Kingston street.

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 283½ Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 1669.

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at less than half price. Garesche Block. R. J. Soper.

SILVER BAND MINING CO., LTD.—The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices, 74 Wharf street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 12th February, 1908, at 8 p. m. F. P. Hedges, secretary-treasurer.

There is money in Central Park.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and improved property. Dr. Hartman, 1319 Government street.

"THE ABERDEEN," 739 Yates St., Victoria, B. C. Private board and residence, well furnished, comfortable, home-like and select, all white labor. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon.

MRS. H. E. HOWES, psychic medium and healer, can be consulted daily. Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, ploughing and excavating. 17 Putman street. Phone A1439.

WANTED—Copying for a few hours each evening, manuscripts, letters, etc., neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply MSS., Times Office.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1601 Government street. Tel. 1630.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO., LTD., 29 Store street, telephone No. 1566. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 54 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone B1263.

CONTRACTORS—We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men, at short notice; Poles, Slavs, Huns, Italians, Lithunians, etc.; also several well trained monkeys. Boston Shipping Co., 18 Norfolk street, New York City.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A girl to assist in light housework; can go home to sleep. Apply box 790, this office.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at home, whole or spare time; $4 to $12 per week. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

WANTED—Girl to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. Adams, 1123 Belcher st.

DRESSCUTTING SCHOOL—Grls wanted to learn dressmaking. Patterns cut to measure. Corner Yates and Broad streets. D. F. Sprinkling.

WANTED—Waitress at The Windsor Restaurant.

WANTED—Immediately, general servant. Apply 737 Vancouver street.

TEACHER WANTED—For Keefers assisted school. Salary $50. Apply to J. T. Firkin, Secretary, Keefers.

A. B. McNEILL.

REALTY. MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
PHONE 645. 17 TROUNCE AVE.

BUNGALOW—7 rooms, new, modern.... $4,000

NEW COTTAGE—5 rooms, furnace, etc.... $2,700

HOUSE, KING'S ROAD—7 rooms, good buy.... $1,800

COTTAGE, CLOSE IN—5 rooms.... $2,000

NEW COTTAGE—6 rooms, strictly modern.... $3,650

All have been greatly reduced.

LOTS.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE.... $500 to $850

CAMOSUN AND ALFRED—Good buy at.... $750

GRANT STREET.... $700

PEARSE ESTATE—Each.... $800 to $900

Good Terms.

J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent $120 per month.

For further particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once, up to fifteen words

FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good house; six rooms; in good, healthy situation, with nearly ½ acre of ground; well stocked with fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, etc.; also $1,200 to lend. Jos. Peirson, 1214 Government street, Victoria.

A BARGAIN on account of leaving city, 6-room house; pantry, bathroom, scullery, cellar, sheds, fruit trees, all plumbing done. 1434 Vining street.

THE OWNER wishes to exchange a good Manitoba town property for close-in rentable property in Victoria. Address G. H., Times office.

There is money in Central Park.

FOR SALE—A snap, 4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, $600 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 948 View street.

FOR SALE—A beautiful home, and furniture if desired, suitable for large family or high-class boarding house, immediate delivery. Particulars, Post Office Box 86.

FOR SALE—Some of the best fruit land on the Island, convenient to city, and within 400 yards of railway station, no rock, will be sold at about half value. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 618 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—At January sale prices, choice acreage on Gorge water front, and other small tracts close to city. Great values in houses, bungalows, cottages, lots, etc. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 618 Trounce Ave.

ADVERTISER, leaving city, will sell some house property, lots and acreage, on small, long-continued payments at 6 per cent. interest. Would take about half surrounding values for several of the properties. No 152, Times Office.

There is money in Central Park.

FOR SALE—9 choice large lots, on the highest part of Smith Hill, commanding elevations, magnificent views, $750 each, easy terms. Petherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria.

SIDNEY—Owner wishes to sell 10 acres good land, all clear, fenced with wire, ½ mile from Sidney station, ¼ mile from school, cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box 438, P. O., Victoria.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Incubator, 120 egg; used twice; $20. Apply 414 Esquimalt road.

There is money in Central Park.

FOR SALE—Good family cow. Apply 1002 Caledonia avenue.

FOR SALE—2 nearly new 120-egg incubators and 2 brooders; also several thoroughbred Brown Leghorn cockerels. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 618 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c. per 100; $3 per 1,000. Catalogue of nursery stock free on application. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE—Mill slabs cut into short lengths at $3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone No. 864. Orders also taken at Johns Bros'. Store.

FOR SALE—Gramaphone $56, records $35; Winchester rifle, 22-calibre, $6; loggers' boots, $2.50; revolver, 32-calibre, $2.75; sterling silver chain, $2.50; wedding rings, 18-K, $5; Tuxedo coat and vest, $3.50; army overcoats, $4.50. Jacob Aaronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 56 Johnson street, 4 doors below Government.

TO LET.

TO RENT—Nice furnished bungalow for 2 or 3 months; heated with furnace. G. W. Dean, Adelphia block, Government street.

FOR RENT—Well furnished room for two; close in. 749 Fisguard street, corner Blanchard.

TO-RENT—A well furnished room to rent, gentleman, central. Apply Box 192 Times Office.

TO RENT—Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 500 fruit trees. Address Box 146, this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday night, a black satchel, purse inside containing $44 in bills. Please return to Times; reward.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Small safe suitable for residence. 1614 Cook street.

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

TWO men desire immediate employment, general or rough carpenter work. Apply box 188, this office.

WANTED—Employment by able-bodied man; accustomed to care of horses and cattle and farm work, or general labor. Box 186, Times office.

LODGES.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 237 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 745, I. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information inquire of Edward Parsons, Fin. Secy., 21 Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 279, meets first and third Mondays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Mrs. E. Carlow, financial secretary, 10 Amelia street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. OF P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

VICTORIA, NO. 17, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday. D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F., COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 2935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 8930, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

There is money in Central Park.

Best Thing in Mexico

2,000,000 ACRES AGRICULTURAL GRAZING LANDS

Partially improved and well stocked.

LAND AT 10c PER ACRE.

Entire stock at a great sacrifice. To Brokers and Investors, for money-making, this is your chance.

Particulars from Box 189 Times office.

CORDWOOD

DRY MAPLE
APPLY TO
JAMES LEIGH & SONS
POINT ELLICE SAWMILLS.
Tel. A397.

Buy The Times

LEE & FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET—Lot for.... $750

BLANCHARD STREET—Lots for.... $1,200

NORTH PARK STREET, 1119—Cottage, 6 rooms, and very large lot.... $3,150

PANDORA STREET—Two lots for.... $900

COLLINGWOOD STREET, Esquimalt—3 large lots for sale cheap for cash.

PRIOR STREET, off Hillside ave—2 large lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

BLACKWOOD STREET—Good lot, splendid location, easy terms.

CORNER THIRD AND BAY STREETS—2 lots for $1,200; easy terms.

Money to loan in large or small amounts. Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

EMPIRE REALTY CO.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers.
66 YATES ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

BUY LOTS IN EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION.
$25.00 CASH.
BALANCE EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION IS THE PRETTIEST HOMESITE IN VICTORIA CITY.
EMPIRE REALTY CO.

WE SELL THE EARTH.

DRURY & MACGURN

34 GOVERNMENT STREET.

$4,250 will buy NOW FINE TWO-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE, nearly new; all modern; near junction, Rockland avenue and Fort street. Small cash payment. Easy terms. Now is your opportunity to buy a home.

$350 will buy CHOICE CITY LOT. (We can give you 1, 2, 3 or 4 together.) Will be worth $600 to $700 in one year. Water and sewer.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of personation the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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104 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
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14.—4 LOTS 60 x 120 feet each; good soil, fine location. Big bargain. Only.... $800

104—5 ACRES good land Strawberry Vale. A real snap.... $1,050

12 FULL SIZED LOTS, 60 x 120 each; good soil; fine location; worth double; good terms. Only.... $1,650

48.—2 ACRES LAND, fenced, tiled and drained, planted with apple, pear, prune, cherry trees; 2 3-4 miles from Town Hall.... $1,600

PEMBERTON & SON

625 FORT STREET.

FOR RENT.

NORTH PANDORA,
UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW,
In Good Condition.
$25 Per Month.

ESQUIMALT ROAD,
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE,
And Two Lots.
Good View and Recently Fixed Up.
$20 Per Month.

FRONT STREET.
Corner Old Esquimalt.
GOOD SIZED HOUSE,
With an Acre of Land.
Year's Lease if Wanted.
$30 Per Month.

FOR SALE.

CHAUCER STREET.
Lot 50 x 105.
Three New Houses Going Up Alongside and One Across the Street.
$350.
$25 Down and Arrange Balance.

SHAKESPEARE STREET.
FIVE LOTS, 51 x 135 EACH.
On Good 60-Foot Street.
Three of These Sold Within a Month.
$300 Each.
$25 Down and Balance to Suit.

ELIZABETH STREET.
TWO LOTS, 54 x 134 EACH.
Splendid Location with Good View.
Half-a-Dozen New Houses Going Up Around These.
$475 Each.

BANK STREET.
TWO LOTS, 60 x 135 EACH.
Will Be Worth $800 Each when Bank Street is Boulevarded.
Adjoining Lots Already Held at $850.
$520 Each.

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GRUBB & CAYZER

1214 DOUGLAS STREET,
Next Merchants' Bank.

4 ACRES—Burnside road and Eldon street, all cleared, good level land, 1½ miles from city, terms. Price.... $5,250

COTTAGE—All modern improvements, 7 rooms, large lot, near cars.... $1,900

100 ACRES—45 under plough, 75 fenced, 25 rough pasture, new cottage, barns, etc., large shore front, plenty water, 4 acres orchard.... $4,250

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9 GOOD LOTS—Cook street, $100 cash, balance very easy, each, only.... $500

FINE LOT—Hillside Ave., close to Douglas street, can't be beat, easy terms, only.... $575

½ ACRE—Corner, on Douglas street. You can't beat this, on terms.... $700

1¼ ACRE—Off Douglas car line, all clear, fenced, fine site for a home on easy terms, only.... $1,500

COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS—Large lot, large fruit trees, easy terms.... $2,400

There is money in Central Park.

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TO LET.
NEW SIX-ROOM DWELLING,
GRANT STREET.
Vacant 15th February.
Rent $22.50.

"WOONSTON,"
In Good Order.
Two Acres Land.
Rent $30.

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EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING,
Sewered and Electric Light.
Rent $25.

FOR SALE.
NEW BUNGALOW,
Within Half Mile City Hall.
Price $3,500.

COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS.
Esquimalt Harbor.
Price $2,500.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE,
EAST END,
Midern in Every Respect.
$1,500 Terms.

7-ROOMED HOUSE,
HENRY STREET,
Entirely Modern, Close In.
$1,350—Easy Terms.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE,
JAMES BAY,
Modern, in Excellent Shape.
$1,350—Terms.

THREE LARGE LOTS,
FAIRFIELD ESTATE.
Close to Sea—Can Have Sewer.
At Land.
$300 Each—Easy Terms.

CORNER LOT.
CADBORO BAY ROAD,
Near Junction.
$650—Terms Easy.

TWO LARGE LOTS,
NORTH END,
Nicely Located—Double Frontage,
Beautiful Street.
$1,360 the Two.

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REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENT.
NEW ADDRESS, 1210 DOUGLAS ST.

$4,700—EIGHT ROOMED DWELLING, James Bay, modern conveniences, full lot. Small payment down, balance monthly.

THREE LOTS—Corner of Beacon Hill Park and Dallas road.

$3,450—Johnson street, MODERN SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, easy terms.

$1,000—For TEN ACRES of good land, five of which are cleared and under drain, balance slashed, four roomed house, in good condition. This land is especially adapted for fruit growing. Close to Alberni, and can be purchased on easy terms.

$4,700—Fairfield Road, MODERN SEVEN ROOMED 1½ STORY HOUSE, just completed; lot 60x162.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT BUSINESS in good locality, and doing a good trade.

$2,000 buys a GOOD COTTAGE and two lots on Fifth street.

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IT'S HONEY WEATHER

WHITE CLOVER COMB HONEY, each 35c
WILD ROSE HONEY, per jar.....15c, 35c and 65c
WILD ROSE.....½-gal. tin, 75c; gal. tin, $1.50
ISLAND HONEY, per jar.....25c

MAPLE SYRUP

Rare, indeed, to procure the genuine unadulterated MAPLESYRUP; but this is absolutely pure. It comes to us direct from a farmer living at Granby, Que., who makes it himself and guarantees it to be "absolutely pure."

Per Bottle .. ..60c. Per Gallon $2.25

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS, 1316 GOVERNMENT ST.
Tels. 52, 1052, 1590.

HARDWARE FOR WET PLACES AT

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, 1206 WHARF STREET.

See The New Carpet Styles

A BUSY DAY YESTERDAY, showing and selling new curtains, prevented us from arranging all of the new carpet arrivals, but we have some ready for you and the balance will quickly follow. There are sufficient pieces now open to show you how superior the new styles are, so come down and spend a moment on the Second Floor to-morrow

These are Crossley Carpets, fresh from the looms of these famous makers, and embodying the careful thought and work of their best designers. The materials, the dyes and the workmanship are the very best possible, and, worked into such bewitching designs, make a combination almost irresistible to the homekeeper who loves nice furnishings. And, withal, the fair pricings are the most interesting feature of the showing. For Carpets of such unusual style and quality, the prices seem low. Carpets ARE sold for LESS, but—there are Carpets and Carpets. Some wear for a year, some for many years—there's the difference. Before you invest in a yard of Carpet, see OUR offerings.

YOUR HOME REFLECTS YOUR BREEDING

And nothing in the home Furnishings emphasizes one's good taste as does the china, bric-a-brac and pottery that is displayed.

The factories of Europe dump on these shores each year hundreds of thousands of articles that come under the general characterization of bric-a-brac and art pottery. There are thousands of meritorious articles sent here, too. And some are dirt cheap.

We are specialists in the china business. It has our whole attention. We are experts. That's why you will find the choicest things here always—including the meritorious "dirt cheap."

You don't risk your reputation for good taste here, no matter what you select.

Special Showing of NEW CURTAINS

AN INVITATION

We cordially invite you to the most elaborate showing of Curtain newness and Goodness it has been our good fortune to offer in many a long day.

Come in to-day, while all lines are complete, and see what WE mean by GOOD curtain values.

ART POTTERY AND ART GLASS

The less handling this class of merchandise gets the better—for its hazardous stuff to move about.

If we could sell the major portion of our holiday left-overs before inventory-taking there would be many more whole and perfect specimens in existence.

They would be safely housed in your home and those of your neighbors.

The particularly noticeable prices which have been applied to all such items ought to take them off our hands, and forestall the large usual breakage at stock-taking.

You surely want some of these.

Secure them this week. First Floor!

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

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Duly instructed by CAPTAIN ALLGOOD, R. N., will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At his Residence in the NAVAL DOCKYARD, ESUIMALT, on

THURSDAY FEB. 13th.

the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Also instructed by MAJOR MUSPRATT WILLIAMS, will dispose of the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At his Residence, at WORK POINT BARRACKS on

FEBRUARY 18th

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

HEATER SPECILAL.

I have some very fine AIR TIGHT HEATERS which will be sold for the next few days at a great reduction to clear. Good new and second hand FURNITURE bought and sold.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St.
Est. 1886 3 Doors Above Douglas.

A. J. WINSTONE

Dealer in SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND EFFECTS. Aways open to buy. For sale two Barbers' Chairs. Call or 'phone A1340.

53 BLANCHARD ST, near Yates St.

—A charge of assault was dismissed by Magistrate Jay this morning. J. A. Aikman appeared on behalf of the prosecution and stated that he was instructed to withdraw the charge.

FURNACE COAL

We are now receiving shipments of BANFF ANTHRACITE COAL, an excellent fuel for furnaces.

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Agents for the

New Wellington Coal

WASHED NUT COAL, large size.

At Current Rates.

Telephone 647.
OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Instructed by MESSRS. RATTRAY & CO., OF VALPARAISO, we will sell at the WAREHOUSE, OUTER WHARF, ON

THURSDAY, 13th, 2 P .M.

Brass and Copper Kettles, Hardware, Tools, Fish Hooks, Oil Stoves, etc.

A full list of the above consignment (which must be sold by public auction) will appear in later papers. Watch this.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Feb. 6.—5 a. m.—A low barometer area still hovers on the British Columbian coast, while the high pressure area maintains its position over the northern part of the province. Snow is again falling at Barkerville and heavy rain has fallen on Vancouver Island, the lower mainland, and in Western Oregon and Washington. A southerly gale of considerable force prevailed yesterday on the outside waters. In the prairie provinces the pressure has increased and the cold wave has become more intense. Further east a storm area of much force is central over the Great Lakes and is accompanied with snowfall.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Friday:

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate or fresh southerly winds, partly cloudy and colder, with occasional rain or sleet.

Lower mainland—Easterly winds, chiefly cloudy and colder, with rain or sleet.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.63; temperature, 39; minimum, 39; wind, 20 miles W.; rain, .88; weather, raining.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.64; temperature, 40; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .88; weather, rain.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, 24; minimum, 18; calm; rain, .16; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.72; temperature, 6; minimum, 4; wind, 4 miles S. W.; snow, 10; weather, snow.

Tatoosh—Barometer, 29.66; temperature, 38; minimum, 38; wind, 20 miles S. W.; rain, 1.04; weather, rain.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.84; temperature, 48; minimum, 46; wind, 12 miles S. W.; rain, .88; weather, rain.

Seattle—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, 46; minimum, 42; wind, 20 miles S. W.; rain, 1.16; weather, rain.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .04; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.30; temperature, 10 below; minimum, 20 below; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, clear.

MYSTERY OF THE SUN.

Sir David Gill, at the Royal Institution, London, concluded his lectures recently to juveniles upon "Astronomy Old and New." He had very little doubt but that as time went on they would probably find that the sun contained precisely the same elements that the earth was made of. The sun seemed to be a huge body of compressed gas. When that gas began to solidify they would be at least in the period of beginning to get cool, but at present he believed—he did not know and nobody knew—that that gas was probably in a kind of viscous condition which was not fish, flesh, or good red herring.

SPECIAL

FEBRUARY SALE OF HEATERS

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
No. 11—SPECIAL OAK	$9.00	$7.50
No. 13—OAK HOME JUNIOR	$12.00	$10.50
No. 15—OAK HOME JUNIOR	$14.00	$12.00

B. C. HARDWARE. CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES and BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

Something New

C. & B. QUINCE MARMALADE, a jar 25c
C. & B. ROYAL MARMALADE (a blend of lemons and oranges), a jar 25c
We have just received a few boxes of EXTRA FINE APPLES, a box $2.25
Also a few DRESSED CHICKENS, exceptionally fine.

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.

42 Government St. Phone 88.
GIVE US A CALL.

SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED

We have just imported a carload of Idaho spring wheat for seed. Anyone interested call at see sample and price. Ask for our catalogue on Clovers, Timothy and all other Seeds.

Sylvester's Feed Company, - 709 Yates Street.

PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

BOARD OF HEALTH HAS FIRST MEETING

Annual Report of Dr. Robertson, Medical Health Officer, Was Received.

The health board of the city held its first meeting of the year last night in the city hall. The annual report of the medical health officer was received and arrangements were made for disinfecting the garbage heap on the James Bay flats which has been the subject of so much discussion and such an annoyance to many residents of the city.

It was decided to adopt the suggestions of the provincial board which were that trenches should be dug through the offensive matter and by this means thoroughly impregnated with lime solution. Dr. Robertson did not think the dump a menace to public health, but said the treatment of the refuse could do no harm.

In a verbal report of the public health for the month of January, Dr. Robertson said that there had been a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, there being now ten altogether in the city, eight of which were in the isolation hospital. He had been unable to find the source of the infection. Dr. Robertson called the attention of the city to the need of a regular scale of charges for the isolation hospital.

Sanitary Inspector Wilson said something should be done to properly flush the sewers. He declared it was not his business to report on those which emitted offensive odors.

Alderman Fullerton thought it was time that something should be done to put the sanitary work on a better basis.

Alderman Gleason thought that the inspector should report all cases of infraction of the laws.

Inspector Wilson said that he did not want the job and had been reporting until he was sick of it.

The following is the report of Dr. Robertson:

I have the honor to present my annual report of this department for the year 1907.

The general health throughout the city for the year was very good, there being a comparative paucity of infectious or contagious diseases. Twenty-four cases of diptheria and ten of scarlet fever were reported.

The official records since 1900 are as follows:

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diptheria.
1900	14	23
1901	51	85
1902	48	83
1903	117	66
1904	36	18
1905	50	18
1906	25	11
1907	16	24

In January and February the city was visited by an epidemic of la grippe, which swept the Pacific coast, and later on in the spring the outbreak of measles interfered seriously with the attendance at the various public schools. As this disease was epidemic, quarantine regulations were more or less ineffectual.

Typhoid fever and other contagious cases were few and far between.

It is very satisfactory to note that your honorable board has instituted a cleansing of the source of Victoria's water supply and by removing as much vegetable matter as possible from the bed of Elk lake and fencing in the approachable localities has limited all chances of pollution.

As bubonic plague made its appearance in Seattle early in October, it was deemed advisable that all precautionary measures should be taken towards preventing its being brought to Victoria. Accordingly all steamship companies plying their vessels between Seattle and Victoria were instructed to comply with the regulations, as follows:

A vessel landing from Seattle must be breasted eight feet from the wharf, and all ropes and lines be protected by one of the patent rat-catchers. The captains of the steamboats were also requested to catch and destroy as many rats as possible, and carry out a thorough fumigation with sulphur at different intervals.

It may be as well to say here that the secretary of the provincial borad of health, Dr. Fagan, and Dr. Watt, of the William Head Quarantine station, visited Seattle and interviewed the officials of the steamship companies, and received assurances that the regulations would be strictly adhered to.

In Victoria itself a crusade towards rendering as sanitary as possible certain parts of the city, and the destruction of rats, was at once commenced. The first point of attack was Chinatown, and here excellent environments for the living and propagation of rats were found. The parts bounded by Johnson, Store, Herald and Government streets were cleared of old unsanitary shacks and out-houses, and the tenants made to clean up, destroy or remove all refuse and garbage, so that rodents would, in great measure, be deprived of their source of food. Poison was secreted in different places, and at the present writing the work of destruction is still in progress and being carried out in different parts of the city.

The isolation hospital, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King, has admitted the following cases during the year:

Diphtheria	20
Scarlet fever	10
Chicken pox	5
Measles	17
Leprosy	2
Erysipelas	2
La Grippe	1
Rheumatism	2
Tuberculosis	1
Scabies	3

In previous annual reports recommendations were made towards the improvement of certain of the buildings on the grounds of this institution, but so far no active steps have been taken to carry into effect the suggestions made. There are certain urgent requirements in the way of improving the interior appearances of some of the buildings, to say nothing of adding to the material comforts of patients under treatment. Regarding this, I would like at some future date, to place before the council for consideration the improvements which are to be recommended.

Attached is a list of deaths, with their causes, omitting those bodies brought to Victoria for interment.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy I have received from the various municipal officials with whom I have come in contact during the past year.

HERMANN M. ROBERTSON,
Medical Health Officer.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

Winnipeg City Council Still Bickering Over Dismissed Power Engineer.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—By a vote of 9 to 7, the city council last night temporarily rejected the recommendation of the board of control to give Cecil B. Smith, the power engineer, six months' salary in lieu of dismissal notice. Ald. Manning, seconded by Ald. Wilson, moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the board of control, which carried.

It was by all odds the most spectacular meeting the old council chamber had ever seen, and its equal may never happen again. Never before in the annals of the council has it had such a large and at the same time so uproarious an audience. Every inch of seating and standing room, both in the gallery and on the ground floor of the chamber, was taken up, and from above a sea of human faces peered down on the city fathers, now applauding and clapping, now hooting and hissing as the remarks of the speakers pleased or displeased them.

PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

Four British Cruisers Anchor in Lagos Harbor.

Lagos, Portugal, Feb. 5.—Four British cruisers arrived here to-day and anchored in the harbor.

Treasure trove belongs by law to the Crown, and the retention of it is a punishable offence.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, Jan. 29th to Feb. 4th, 1908.

At the commencement of the week the barometric pressure was abnormally high and accompanied with a pronounced cold wave extending from Northern British Columbia across Canada to the Great Lakes. This movement spread southward over the Pacific slope, causing this district and on the lower mainland the coldest spell of weather experienced so far this winter, the temperature falling to 24 at Victoria and 16 and 17 at Vancouver and New Westminster respectively, and affording several days of skating. Further north at Barkerville 4 below zero was recorded and at Kamloops 2 below. The cold spell continued until the evening of the 2nd, when a disturbance appeared off the northern coast of the province and the pressure began to give way and the temperature to rise. During the remainder of the week this disturbance has moved inland to the Kootenays and caused milder weather in this southern district. During this movement the pressure has increased in California, and as the pressure in the Yukon has been abnormally high, the storm area has been forced to retain its position on the Vancouver Island coast and will probably eventually pass southeastward to the Mississippi valley. These conditions have caused snowfall in Cariboo and on the higher plateau lands of Eastern Oregon and Washington. The rainfall at the beginning of the week was moderate in this province, but rain has fallen general through the Pacific states west of the ranges, the fall in California being excessive.

Both in the Yukon and the middle west provinces the cold has been intense, reaching 40 below zero at Dawson and 30 below at Regina; the weather moderated in Manitoba toward the end of the week, but there are now some indications of a renewed cold wave moving down from the Yukon to the prairie provinces. During the last three days snowfall has been general throughout the provinces.

At Victoria there were 36 hours and 30 minutes of bright sunshine registered; the highest temperature was 44.6, on the 4th; the lowest 24, on the 1st; rain, .45 inch and .60 of snow.

At Vancouver, highest 40, on the 29th and 4th; lowest 17, on the 1st and 2nd; precipitation, .52 inch.

At New Westminster, highest 38, on the 29th, 31st, 2nd and 4th; lowest 16, on the 1st; precipitation, .38 inch.

At Kamloops, highest 32, on the 4th; lowest 2 below zero, on the 1st; snow, .60 inch.

At Barkerville, highest 20, on the 3rd; lowest 4 below zero, on the 30th, 31st and 2nd; snow, 2.80 inches.

At Port Simpson, highest 36, on the 3rd; lowest 22, on the 30th and 31st; rain, .20 inch.

At Atlin, highest 16, on the 31st; lowest 14 below zero, on the 4th; snow, 2 inches.

At Dawson, highest 4 below zero, on the 1st; lowest 40 below zero, on the 3rd and 4th; no precipitation.

LORD ROBERTS V. C.

With regard to the jubilee of Lord Roberts's Victoria Cross, not everybody has heard the story of the way in which it was won, twice in a single day. On January 2, 1858, during the Mutiny, the enemy were caught upon Khodagunge, and Roberts, then a lieutenant of the Royal Bengal Artillery, saw two sepoys running off with a standard. Putting spurs to his jaded horse, he overtook them as they neared a village, where they turned upon him with loaded rifles. One pressed his trigger. The cap alone exploded. He dashed upon them, cut one down, and recaptured the flag. Later in the same pursuit he struck down another mutineer, who was keeping a loyal sowar at bay with rifle and bayonet. He killed the sepoy with one sword-stroke across the face.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 by the United States for $7,200,000.

FAMOUS PIANIST'S ADVENTURE.

Forced to Play to a Revolutionary Party.

Mark Hambourg, the famous pianist, who recently was on a tour in America and who played at the Queen's hall, London, on January 4th, has had a dramatic adventure, says the Central News, in Warsaw, where he was playing on the evenings of January 10th and 12th.

On the evening of January 11th he left his hotel after dinner, and was walking in one of the principal streets when he was accosted by a messenger, who informed him that a cablegram had just been received at the hotel stating that his wife was seriously ill and that his immediate return was necessary.

Greatly alarmed, Mr. Hambourg followed the messenger by what he was informed was a short cut to the hotel. After traversing several dimly-lighted streets his guide led him down an alley to a door which he said was a back entrance to the hotel. Mr. Hambourg knocked and was speedily admitted to a dark passage, down which he hurried, only to find his way barred by two masked men, who seized and gagged him, and, after binding his arms, conducted him to a small chamber, where three other men were awaiting him.

He was informed that he was in the hands of a powerful section of the revolutionary party, who were holding a meeting that night and desired him to play to them.

Mr. Hambourg submitted to having his eyes bandaged, and was led down several flights of steps to an apparently large chamber, the atmosphere in which made it appear to him to be underground. He was not allowed to depart until he had performed four pieces on what he describes as "one of the best instruments I ever played on."

There was no applause, but after being conducted upstairs again he was thanked very courteously by the three men who had first interviewed him.

Mr. Hambourg's concert on the following night was a great success, and it was evident to him that many of the revolutionary party were present.

ORIGIN OF RIGHT HANDEDNESS.

According to one good authority, Dr. Cunningham, of London, this characteristic is of great antiquity, and was attained in the ordinary evolution of man by natural selection. But the condition does not reside in the right arm itself; for all the evidence goes to show that it is due to functional preeminence on the left side of the brain. This superiority of the left brain rests upon some structural foundation, the origin of which is not explained, but which is transmitted from parent to offspring.

Left handedness is due to the transference of this structural peculiarity from the left to the right side of the brain, or more probably, to a transposition of the cerebral hemisphere, like that which sometimes occurs in the thoracic and abdominal viscera.

KAISER'S TON OF SOAP.

The friendliness which has existed between the Buelows and the German royal family gave rise recently to an amusing episode. In the course of conversation at Patsdam, the chancellor's wife remarked to the Kaiser that her mansion badly needed cleaning. The Kaiser was amused. "May I help you to clean it?" he asked, and, taking the remark as a joke, she assented. The next day several large crates were delivered at the Princess' house and an autograph letter from the Kaiser saying that he was doing his share in the cleaning by sending her a ton of soap. And every ounce was duly delivered.

BISHOP ON SOCIALISM.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, England, in a New Year's pastoral letter, says that the prevalence of the devotion to pleasure, of the parade of wealth and of the homage to fashion, which were all upon the increase, was accompanied by a lamentable neglect of religious duties, and by an increasing sense of separation between different classes of people, from which one could not but augur grave political troubles in the future.

Concerning the apparently rising wave of Socialism, the bishop says that the one true remedy was for each person to ask himself, "Am I serving God in my life, or am I serving only my own worldly interests? Am I serving my country, my neighborhood, the people around me, or am I only seeking my own gain?"

If they put this question seriously to themselves and, seeking the true answer, determined upon their action, they would each have their share in striving to still a rising storm, and in the endeavor to bring the nation back to a condition of righteousness and stability.

A NIGHT OF PERIL.

Adventure of Alpinists in a Terrific Snowstorm.

An exciting night adventure of a party of Alpine climbers is related by a London Daily Mail correspondent, who states that Julian Grande, of Dublin, a well-known member of the Swiss Alpine Club and Ski Club, accompanied by two other members of the Ski Club and three Ski guides, started from Kanderstag on a photographic tour into the Tschingelhorn range, nearly 12,000 feet high.

In threatening weather the party, with some difficulty, reached the Tschingel glacier, at a height of 10,000 feet. Proceeding to the Mutthorn Club, a terrific snowstorm overtook them, and soon after night closed upon them.

The night was so black at the time that the only salvation of the party consisted in groping in the dark, hoping thus to reach the chalet, which was 4,000 feet below. But the leading guide became separated from the main party, and as the climbers were not roped on account of the avalanche condition of the snow, it was feared that he had fallen over a precipice.

Eventually they reached the inn, and were overjoyed to learn that the missing guide had arrived there safe and sound. The party was completely exhausted and almost frozen.

CHLOROFORM.

The house surgeon of a great hospital has stated in public that whenever one of the thousands of people anaesthetized for an operation dies, the announcement of the death causes endless trouble. The death is taken to mean that all patients who have to undergo an operation under chloroform will die. To the layman, however, says a London writer, there does appear good reason to suggest that no dentist, unless he be also a qualified surgeon, should be his own anaethetist. Some dentists were practising a year or two ago with a compound which proved to be highly dangerous to any but robust patients. Some years ago a dentist who had administered an anaesthetic without a doctor in attendance saw his patient die in his chair. The reason was not that the anaesthetic had failed, but that as he pulled out tooth after tooth he laid them in a row upon the patient's tongue, and one slipped down the throat. It is unlikely that a doctor would have permitted such a risk to be taken.

During the last ten years as many people have lost their lives through the plague in India as have perished in all the wars since the time of Napoleon.